





T H E
English-School
R E F O R M E D :

Containing

First, Rules, shewing the Nature of Vowels, Consonants, Syllables, Diphthongs, dividing of Syllables, and of Stops and Points.

Secondly, A Praxis shewing the use of the said Rules, in a Dialogue.

Thirdly, Words from one, to six and seven Syllables, exactly divided.

Fourthly, A Collection of Words that agree in Sound, but differ in Sense and Spelling.

Fifthly, Another Collection of Words that are writ one way and sounded another.

Sixthly, English Words contracted, Figures and Numeral Letters, &c. And,

Lastly, An Accidence adapted to our English Tongue.

R The Third Edition Corrected and Amended.

By *R. BROWN*, Master of a Boarding-School
in *Greek-Street* in *St. Ann's, Westminster*.

Browne (Richard)
L O N D O N :

Printed for *A. and J. Churchil*, at the *Black-Swan* in *Pater-Noster-Row*, and *E. Castle* next *Scotland-Yard*. 1707.

Advertisement.

THE *English Expositor improv'd: Being a compleat Dictionary, teaching the Interpretation of the most difficult Words, which are commonly made use of in the English Tongue. First set forth by J. B. Doctor of Physick, and now carefully Revised, Corrected, and abundantly augmented with a new and large Addition of very useful and significant Words. By R. Brown, Author of the English-School Reform'd. The Tenth Edition. Printed for A. and J. Churchill in Paternoster-Row. 1707.*



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*To the Honourable Joceline Sidney,
Esq; Son of the Right Honourable
ROBERT, Earl of Leicester.*

S I R,

SINCE I have had the Honour and Happiness to be appointed the Director of Your present Studies, I cannot think it will be either Unacceptable or Unseasonable to present You with this Manual, which may serve not only for a Testimony of that Value and Esteem which I have for YOU, (whose tender Years are blest with so sweet and affable a Comportment, and with so much Innocence, Virtue, and Good-nature, as render You very Endearing and Acceptable) but also as a Specimen of that Method I design to initiate You with, to the end, You may the better understand our English-Orthography and Etymology.

And as I most heartily and affectionately present it, so I do as heartily recommend it to be used with your utmost Diligence for the Emprovement of Your Time, that Your Progress, as well as Person, may adorn my School, which will abundantly Compensate the Labour of,

Honourable Sir,

Your most faithful Servant,

R. Brown.

THE
PREFACE.

TH^{O'} I have successfully practis'd the Method I formerly publish'd, these seven Years past ; yet I observed therein several Deficiencies which I judg'd necessary to correct ; and therefore I have publish'd this, wherein are such Alterations and Amendments as render it, seemingly, a new Work : And to complete the whole, I have added an Accidence, so suited, that the Propriety of our English Tongue may be the more intelligible : Besides what help it will be, and how this (Accidence) will prepare those that are design'd for the Knowledge of other Languages, I leave their Masters to judge.

Many Pens have been at work to regulate the teaching of English ; and yet, it's generally to be fear'd, that most English-Teachers will go on, and proceed in their old beaten ABC road, without so much as looking on, or at least considering, what is done, to render their Tasks more easie and profitable both to them and their Scholars.

But indeed, our English-Teachers (generally speaking) are too illiterate to adapt things proper, out of a running and continued Method : And therefore I have done all by way of Question and Answer ; so that any, but Persons meerly senseless and stupid, may well understand

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The Preface.

stand both the Master's and Scholar's part, both being now made extraordinary easie.

It is a mischief, that English Schools are generally look'd upon, as beneath the Inspection and Management of a Scholar and understanding Person: And this, without dispute, proceeds from the small Encouragement and Respect that is usually allow'd to Persons of that inferior (or as too many look upon it contemptible) Employ; so that this Business being left to ordinary Dames and Masters, we find by too sad Experience that Children imbibe such an Habit of Tones, Ill-spelling, &c. that they seldom, or never get rid of, when they come to Years of Discretion, altho' they have the means of a future learned Education.

Well, therefore, would it be for the good of the whole Kingdom, that these Things were consider'd, by Persons in Authority, and of a Superior Rank; that such would condescend to choose and recommend some agreeable Method to be carefully and industriously used by every English-Teacher throughout the Nation: So that, Children when they come to Maturity may manage their Concerns with Pleasure and Advantage; it being generally granted, That to be a complete Master of English, is a thing very Delightful and Ornamental to (almost) every individual Person.

As for my part, in particular, if what I have formerly, or at this time done, is any way Useful, or Acceptable to the Publick, I shall look upon my self, as sufficiently gratified: For the chiefest of my Intention is, of being serviceable in my Station to others, as well as my self.

R. B.

T H E

THE English School Reform'd.

Of Vowels.

Q *What teacheth the Art of true Spelling and Writing?*
A. Orthography.

Q. *What is Orthography?*

A. Orthography is that which directeth us to write any Word with fit and proper Letters; as wretch with a *w*, not retch without a *w*.

Q. *What is a Letter?*

A. A Letter is a Mark or Character that denotes the several Motions or Positions of the Instruments of Speech, either in the producing or determining of Sounds.

Q. *How many Letters are there?*

A. Four and Twenty (in English.)

Q. *How are they divided?*

A. Into Vowels and Consonants.

Q. *What is a Vowel?*

A. A Vowel is a Letter that hath a full sound in it self.

Q. *How is this sound made?*

A. It is form'd in the Throat by a free and open Emission of the Breath.

Q. *How many Vowels are there?*

A. Five, viz. *a, e, i, o, u.* *

Q. *What is the proper Use of these Vowels?*

A. To make Syllables.

Q. *Are there no Syllables but what are made of the Vowels?*

A. No.

Q. *But in my, thy, why, &c. I find neither a, e, i, o, or u. Is therefore our Rule general?*

* I suppose the reason of this orderly placing them, was, because of the gradual Contraction of the Mouth; *a* being the most open, and so the rest in their order, 'till we come to *u*, the narrowest of all.

A. Yes:

A. Yes; for in such words *y* is set for, and beareth the full sound of the Vowel *i*.

Q. Where is *y* writ, when it is a Vowel?

A. At the end of a word, and in words derived from the Greek; as try, spy, Phrygia, Egypt, &c.

Q. Is not *w* sometimes used as a Vowel?

A. Yes; when *a*, *e*, or *o* come before *w*; as, in saw, few, howl, &c.

Q. What are *aw*, *ew*, *ow*. call'd in such Words or Syllables?

A. They are then term'd Diphthongs.

* * * How each Vowel is variously sounded in Words; and which are writ, tho' not pronounced, see in the Examination of Syllables.

Of Consonants.

Q. What is a Consonant?

A. A Consonant is a Letter that can't be sounded, unless a Vowel be joyn'd to it.

Q. How many Consonants are there?

A. Nineteen; viz. *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*. Add to these the *j* and *v*, which are ever used as Consonants.

Q. How are these Consonants divided?

A. Into single and double.

Q. Which are the single Consonants?

A. All; but the *x* and *z* which are call'd the double Consonants.

Q. How are the single Consonants divided?

A. Into Mutes and Liquids.

[B] A Consonant denotes the several Motions and articulate Modifications of the Mouth, whereby the sound of the Vowels is variously determin'd; and therefore some are term'd Labial, some Lingual, and some Guttural; as First, *b*, *p*, *m*, *f*, *v*, and *w*, are call'd Labial, or Lip-Letters; for, the *b*, *p*, and *m*, occasion the Lips shut; the *f* and *v* send the lower Lip to the upper Teeth, and the *w* is form'd when both Lips are extended towards the Cheeks. Secondly, The Lingual or Tongue-Letters are *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *j*, *ch*, *sh*, *y*, and *z*, also *th*; for the *d* and *t* are made by the Tongue's being fix'd to the upper Teeth; the *th* by the tip of the Tongue being betwixt the Teeth; the *n* by its being fix'd to the upper Gums;

t, by its being fix'd to the foremost Palate; *r* by its being plac'd to the middle Palate; and *y* by the middle of the Tongue being mov'd to the middle Palate; *sh* and *j* are form'd by the tip of the Tongue breath'd towards the Teeth; and *s* and *z* are form'd by its being fix'd (that is, the tip of the Tongue being fix'd) to the lower Teeth. Lastly, The Gut-tural or Throat-letters, are the *g*, *k*, and *b*; for, the *b* is made by an Aspiration only in the Throat, the *g* (as it's sounded before *a*, *o*, *u*,) and *k*, are form'd by the Root of the Tongue being fix'd to the inmost Palate breath'd thro' the Mouth. By all which, 'tis plain, that the *c* or *k*, *p*, and *t*, are the Foundation of all the other Consonants]

Q. How many Mutes are there?

A. Eleven; viz. b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, t, j, and v.

Q. Why are they call'd Mutes?

A. Because they have no sound in themselves.

Q. How many Liquids are there?

A. Four, viz. l, m, n, r.

Q. Why are they call'd Liquids?

A. Because they are of such an easie motion, that they briskly glide away, after a Mute in the same Syllable; as blest, drest, &c.

[Therefore *l* and *r* are the most us'd as such, in English; *m* and *n* being rarely set after any Mute in a Syllable.]

Q. What other Term have you for  *Note, That h, s, and w, strictly adhering*

A. They are also term'd Semi-vowels. neither to th: Property of a Mute nor a Liquid, may

Q. Why?

*A. Because in themselves they seem to have some obscure and imperfect sound, which is shew'd in their own proper Names, l, m, n, r. **

Q. Why are x and z call'd double Consonants? *f Might therefore (not improperly) be included among the Semi-vowels; tho' not among the Liquids, it being us'd as a Mute, as flesh, fresh, &c.

A. because they have the sound of two single Consonants; x having the sound of cs, or gs, and z of ds.

Q. What is h?

A. A note of Aspiration.

Q. Why is it so call'd?

A. Because it is form'd by a Compression of the Lungs, somewhat

somewhat stronger than what is us'd in natural Expiration; as hard, not ard.

Q. How are these Letters J, V, Y, and W used?

A. Both as Vowels and Consonants.

Q. When are they Consonants?

A. When any of them come before a Vowel in the same Syllable.

Q. How is the j Consonant sounded?

A. Always like the English, g, express'd nearly by dzh; therefore call'd jod.

Q. How is the j Consonant writ?

A. It is writ long.

Q. How is the v Consonant sounded?

A. Somewhat like f, but form'd by a stronger Compression of the upper Teeth, upon the lower Lip.

Q. How is this v express'd?

A. By its name Vau.

Q. How is it writ?

A. The v Consonant is writ round or sharp at the bottom, thus, v or v.

Q. How else do you know when the w and y are Vowels?

A. When w bears the sound of a u, and the y of an i, they are Vowels, otherwise they are Consonants.

Q. How is ph sounded?

A. Like an f.

Q. How is c sounded in English?

A. C before a, o, u, is sounded like k. but before e and i like s. (except in Greek words, as Aceldama, where c hath the sound of k.)

Q. How is g sounded?

A. G before a, o, u, hath a Guttural sound; as gate, got, gut, but g before e and i, hath a dental hissing sound like the j Consonant; as ginger.

Q. Are all English words sounded thus that have g preceeding e and i?

A. No; there being several Exceptions, as, get, give; (which Custom will soon teach a careful Observer)

Q. How is c sounded before a Consonant?

A. Like k; as clap, crap, like klap, krap.

Q. How is g sounded before a Consonant?

A. Gutturally; like the Greek Gamma, as, glut, great, &c.

Q. How is th sounded?

A. Two ways, First, by the Tongue's lightly touching the extrems of the upper Teeth; as in thing. Secondly, by

the Tongue reaching the very Palate and Root of the Teeth; as in *the*, making therein some little mixture of *d*.

Q. How is ti sounded before a Vowel?

A. Like *sh* or *sy* (that is, the *y* Consonant) except when *s* comes before the *r*, as in *Question*: Also proper Names are excepted; as *Phaltiel*, *Shealtiel*, &c. As also when a Termination is added to words ending in *ty*; as, *pityed*, *mighty*, &c.

Q. But in Persuasion, Musician, Section, Imitation, &c. I find that si, ci, and ti, are all sounded alike: How therefore must I know when to write one and when another?

A. The best English Rule (I know) is this, *viz.* all such words as you have mention'd are Derivatives; and generally if the words from whence such are derived end with *de*, *s*, or *se*, then *si* is used; as, *persuade*, *persuasion*, *confess*, *confession*, *confuse*, *confusion*, &c. If with *ce* or *ck*, then *ci* is used; as, *grace*, *gracious*, *Musick*, *Musician*, &c. But if with *t* or *te*, then *ti* is used; as, *Seet*, *Section*, *imitate*, *imitation*, &c. Except *submit*, *submission*, *permit*, *permission*.

Q. But suppose a Scholar having made some Progress in the Latin, and yet should be ignorant when to write si, when ti, and when ci before a Vowel, Can you give such any better Rule for their Observation?

A. Yes; Note then, that such words as are before recited are Derivatives from the Latin as well as the English: And therefore;

1. If they are derived from a Latin Supine ending in *tum*, then *ti* is used; as, *natum*, *Nation*, &c. But if the Supine ends in *sum*, then *si* is used; as, *visum*, *Vision*, *confessum*, *Confession*, &c.

2. If their Derivation is from a Latin Substantive of the first Declension, ending in *ca* or *tia*; or of the second Declension, and of the Neuter Gender ending in *tium* or *cium*, then *ci* is used; as, *Logica*, *Logician*; *gratia*, *Gracious*; *vitium*, *Vicious*; *beneficium*, *Beneficial*, &c.

Of a Syllable.

Q. WHAT is a Syllable?

A. A Syllable is a perfect sound, made of so many Letters as are pronounced together in one distinct measure of breathing.

Q. What Letters will make a Syllable?

A. Any of the five Vowels; as, *a-ny*, *e-ver*, *i-dol*, *o-ver*, *u-rine*.

Q. How

Q. How many Syllables are in a Word?

A. As many as there are distinct sounds.

Q. How many Syllables are there in Regeneration?

A. Six, viz. 1. Re; 2. ge; 3. ne; 4. ra; 5. ti; 6. on.

Q. How many Vowels are there in a Syllable?

A. For the most part but one.

Q. Why say you for the most part.

A. Because there are several Exceptions.

Q. How many Exceptions are there, where there are more Vowels than one in a Syllable?

A. Three.

Q. Which is the first Exception?

A. The first is when there is either a Diphthong or Triphthong in a Syllable.

Q. Which is the second?

A. The second is, when *q* is writ, the *u* Vowel follows it, and sometimes after *g*; as, quick, guard, guest, &c.

Q. Which is the last Exception?

A. The third and last is, when there is *e* at the end of a word, or any other Vowel writ, and not sounded.

Q. What is a Diphthong?

A. A Diphthong is a sound made of two Vowels, and is always pronounced long.

Q. Will any two Vowels make a Diphthong?

A. No; none but these eight which are fully sounded, viz. *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*, *oo*, and *ee*.

Q. Repeat me eight words, wherein each Diphthong is contained.

A. *Ai*, is in bait; *ei*, in eye; *oi*, in spoil; *au*, in cause; *eu*, in feud; *ou*, in bound; *oo*, in mood; *ee*, in feed.

Q. What is a Triphthong?

A. 'Tis a sound made of three Vowels.

Q. What three Vowels can make a Triphthong?

A. Only *eau*; as, in beauty; and *ieu*; as, in lieu.

*Q. What sound hath *qu* before a Vowel?*

A. The *q* is pronounced like a *k*, and the *u* as *w*; as, quick and kwick, are sounded alike.

*Q. What is the use of *e* at the end of a word, or any other Vowel writ, and not sounded?*

A. To draw the Syllable long; as, fat, fate, met, mete, cit, cite, rod, rode, lut, lute.

*Q. Hath *e* at the end of a word no other use, but causing the Vowel to be sounded long?*

A. Yes, it alters the sound of *u*, *e*, and *g*, if a Vowel precedes

cedes in the same Syllable.

Q. How doth *e* at the end of a word alter the sound of a *u*?

A. From the sound of a *u* Vowel, to that of a *v* Consonant; as, hau, have, &c.

Q. How doth *e* at the end of a word change the sound of a *c*?

A. From that of a *k*, to that of an *s*; as, fac is sounded like fak, but face like fase; so mac, mace, &c.

Q. How doth *e* ending a word change the sound of *g*?

A. From a Guttural, to that of a Dental, or hissing sound; as, stag, stage; fag, fage; dog, doge; &c.

Of the various Soundings of some Vowels; also of Vowels writ, and not sounded at all.

Q. **W**HEN is a writ, and not sounded?

A. When *ea* or *oa* come together in a Syllable; as, meat, feat, goat, &c.

Q. What use has a in these words?

A. To draw the Syllable long; as, met is short, but meat is sounded long; so got is short, but goat long, &c.

Q. When *ea* and *oa* meet in a Syllable, are they always pronounced in this Method?

A. No.

Q. What various Pronunciations has *ea*?

A. *Ea* is sometimes sounded short, (but generally long, as I have just now mention'd) sometimes as *ee*, and sometimes as *a* alone, having the *e* lost.

Q. Where is *ea* sounded as *e* short?

A. In head, bread, breast, breath, cleanse, dead, dearth, death, earth, feather, health, heaven, leaven, pleasant, pheasant, realm, thread, spread, stead, stealth, threat, tread, wealth.

Q. Where is *ea* sounded as *e* long?

A. In bead, beam, bean, beast, beat, &c.

Q. Where is *ea* sounded as *ee*?

A. In appear, besmear, dear, ear, fear, &c.

Q. Where is *ea* sounded only as *a*?

A. In heart, hearth.

Q. How is *oa* sounded?

A. Most usually as *o* long; as, boast, oat, goat, boat, &c. But sometimes it hath the sound of *au*, as in broad, nought, (or nothing) groat.

Q. How is *a* sounded before *ll*?

A. Like

A. Like the Diphthong *au*, as in *fall*, *call*, *tall*, &c. they being pronounced thus, *faul*, *caul*, *taul*.

Q. Where is *e* writ and not sounded besides at the end of a word?

A. When *n* follows it, at the end; as, in *heaven*, *seven*, *harden*, &c. the *e* is lost, also in *George*.

Q. How is the Vowel *e* sounded when *r* precedes, at the end of words?

A. 'Tis then pronounced before it somewhat like the *u* Vowel; as, in *Acre*, so *inspire*, *desire*, &c. are sounded as if wrote, *Acur*, *inspiur*, *desiur*, &c.

Q. Ending a Monosyllable, How is it pronounced?

A. As *ee*, thus; *be*, *he*, *me*, *she*, *we*, except in *the*.

Q. How is *ie* sounded, when they come together in a word; as, in *shield*, *field*, *yield*, &c.

A. Like *ee*.

Q. In what words is the Vowel *i* writ and not sounded?

A. *i* is lost in *Medicine*, *adieu*, *conceit*, *friend*, *heifer*, *inveigle*, *view*, *tierce*, &c.

Q. Where is *i* sounded like *ei*?

A. In Monosyllables ending in *ind*, *i* is *ei*; as, *mind*, *find*, *wind*, *grind*, *bind*, &c. Also before *ild*; as, *child*, *mild*, &c. Also before *imb* in *climb*, but not in *limb*.

Q. In words of many Syllables, when the Vowel *i* comes before another Vowel, that sounds the last Syllable in the word; How is such *i* sounded?

A. As the *y* Consonant; thus, *hosier*, *glazier*, *champion*, *christian*, &c. is pronounced as if wrote with *y*; thus, *hosyer*, *glazyer*, *champon*, *christyan*, &c.

Q. Where is *o* writ, and not sounded?

A. Where *n* follows it at the end of long words, especially, Dissyllables; as, in *beacon*, *deacon*, *bacon*, *reckon*, &c. except in *dragon*, where *o* is fully sounded; *o* is also lost in *yeoman*, *jeopardy*, &c.

Q. When is the Vowel *o* sounded long?

A. Both *o* and all the other Vowels are sounded long, when they end a Syllable in any part of a word, except the following Consonant be doubled in its Pronunciation, as it is in such words as these, *viz.* *value*, *vanish*, *city*, *notable*, &c. (for which reason I have in the following Collection mark'd such Vowels that appear long, yet sounded short, thus, *vanish*, *very*, &c.)

Q. How are *o* and *ou* sounded in *accoutre*, *behave*, *prove*, *course*, *could*, *should*, *would*, *move*, *tomb*, *womb*, and *two*?

A. Like *oo*.

Q. But,

Q. But how is *oo* pronounced in blood, flood, hood, wood, good, and wool?

A. As *u* short; thus, blud, &c.

Q. How is *o* sounded in Women?

A. Like the Vowel *i*.

Q. How is it sounded before *ld*, and *lt*.

A. 'Tis then usually pronounced long; as, in scold, colt, &c.

Q. Where is *u* writ and not founded?

A. In build; guild, guilt, guide, guile, conduit, circuit, and disguise, &c.

Q. When is *u* founded long?

A. Not only when *e* follows it, at the end, but also when *i* follows it in the middle of a word, as in bruise, fruit, juice, recruit, suit, &c.

Q. Is not the *u* Vowel sometimes sounded, when another Vowel is writ?

A. Yes; very frequently.

Q. When?

A. When words of many Syllables end with *ar*, *er*, or *or*; as in scholar, vulgar, softer, anchor; so *yr* in satyr, and *ir* in birth, bird first, fir, mirth, shirt, sir, stir, third, thirst, virgin, and whirl; in all which, they are sounded almost like *u*, thus, scholur vulgur, softur, anchur, satur burth, &c.

Q. How is *e* sounded in her?

A. Like *u*; thus, her, hur, are almost of one sound.

Q. How is *o* sounded before *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v* Consonant?

A. Like the *u* Vowel, and, this, most generally, if they end a word; as in among, bosom, bottom, love, mony, word, &c.

Q. How is *ou* sounded in adjourn, couple, courage, double, flourish, journey, nourish, scourge, trouble, young?

A. Like the Vowel *u*.

Q. How is *ou* sounded in you, your, youth?

A. As *eu*.

Q. But how is *ou* sounded in forty?

A. Only like *o* short, the *u* being lost.

Some Observations about the Sound of Diphthongs.

Q. **H**OW is *oi* sounded in fair, air, pair, bair?

A. As a long.

C. How is *ai*, sounded in bargain, captain, certain, chaplain, curtain, fountain, mountain, and villain?

A. Like *i* short; thus, bargin, &c.

Q. When

The Examination.

11

Q. When eu is sounded at the end of a word, is it always writ ?

A. No.

Q. How is it supply'd ?

A. Sometimes by ue, but more frequent by ew.

Q. In what words is ue writ for eu ?

A. In accrue, ague, argue, continue, ensue, glue, issue, rescue, residue, retinue, value, and virtue.

Q. Where is ew writ for eu ?

A. In many words; such as brew, grew, few, &c.

Q. How is ou sounded in four and soul ?

A. Like o when e ends the Syllable.

Q. But how is ou sounded in moulter, poultice, poultry, and shoulder ?

A. Like oo.

Q. How is ou sounded in other places, such as bound, found, mouse, &c.

A. As ow in brown, clown, cow, &c.

Q. Which is the most usual of ou or ow ?

A. Ow.

Q. Is not w frequently lost in its sound after o ?

A. Yes, especially when it ends a word ; as, flow, grow, low, &c. except in do, go, so, to, and no, where w is omitted.

Q. What are ea, oa, ie, eo, and ui, call'd when they come together ?

A. Improper Diphthongs.

Q. Why are they so call'd ?

A. Because only one Vowel is sounded, the other being lost in pronouncing (as afore is taught.)

Of Consonants writ and not sounded.

Q. W *Here is b writ and not sounded ?*

A. In climb, comb, crumb, debt, doubt, dumb, lamb, limb, subtil, thumb, tomb, womb.

Q. Where is c writ and not sounded ?

A. In back, neck, lick, pluck, &c.

Q. What is the use of c in such words ?

A. To quicken the sound.

Q. Why is not k said to be writ and not sounded, as well as c ?

A. Because c doth not end English words, as k does.

Q. Where is d writ and not sounded ?

A. In ridge, bridge, lodge, grudge, &c.

Q. Of what use is d in such words ?

A. To make the Vowel that goes before sound short.

C

Q. Where

Q. Where is *g* writ and not sounded?

A. In reign, sign, phlegm, sovereign, &c.

Q. Where is *h* writ and not sounded?

A. In Christ, John, Myrrh, Scholar, Ghost, Anchor, hard, Heart, &c.

Q. Where is *gh* writ and not sounded?

A. When they come together either in the middle or end of a word; as in light, might, high, inveigh, &c.

Q. Where is *ch* writ and not sounded?

A. In Schism, Drachm.

Q. But how is *gh* sounded in cough, laugh, tough, rough, trough and enough?

A. Like *f*.

Q. What is the use of *gh* in light, fight, bright, &c.

A. To draw the Syllable long; as if *e* had been at the end of a word; thus; mite and might, have the same sound.

Q. Where is *l* writ and not sounded?

A. In almond, calf, chaldron, chalk, half halm, falconer, qualm, psalm, salmon, salve, stalk, and walk.

Q. Is the Consonant *l* useless in these words?

A. No; for it causeth the Vowel *a* to be sounded like the Diphthong *au*.

Q. Where is *n* writ and not sounded?

A. In hymn, solemn, autumn, and in other words where *n* ends, and *m* goes before it.

Q. Where is *p* writ and not sounded?

A. In receipt, psalm, symptom.

Q. How is *qu* sounded in pique, barque, liquor, exchequer, apostolique, &c?

A. Like *k*, the *u* being seemingly lost.

Q. Where is *o* sounded in apron, citron, iron, environ, and siffron; also *e* in acre, lucre, massacre, maugre, nitre, children, hundred. &c.

A. Before the *r*, tho' they follow it in writing; thus, aparn, citarn, &c.

Q. Where is *s* writ and not sounded?

A. In Isle, Island, Lisle, Carlisle.

Q. Where is *t* writ and not sounded?

A. In itch, bitch, stretch, ditch, &c.

Q. Where is *w* writ and not sounded?

A. Not only when *o* (sometimes) goes before (as in p. 11.) but also in these words, viz. answer, bewray, wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreath, wreck, wren, wrest, wry, wring, wrist, write, wrong, wrath, and wrought.

Q. How

Q.
A.
but in
like i
Q.
A.
chimn
Vowel
Q.
A.
those,
ble sou
Q.
A.
Q.
A.
Q.
A.
them?
A.

Q. I F
fo
A. T
Syllable
Q. Bu
How mu
A. L
Rule is
sounded,
must be
Q. The
A. It
and the
ounded.
Q. If
onsonants
bey be div
A. All
d with a
word; e
Q. Wh

Q. How is y sounded at the end of a word?

A. In words of more than one Syllable *y* is sounded like *e*; but in Monosyllables, and words ending in *ly*, it is sounded like *i* long; as *my*, *thy*, *edify*.

Q. Where is y writ and not sounded at all?

A. When *e* precedes it, at the end of a word; as in *key*, *chimney*, *abbey*, *kidney*, &c. but there 'tis more properly a Vowel.

Q. When doth s sound like z?

A. Generally when it's placed betwixt two Vowels; as in those, whose, resort, desire, &c. also when it follows a Syllable sounded long; as in *grows*, &c.

Q. But how is s sounded before u, long?

A. Like *sh*, as in *sure*, &c.

Q. Where is ce writ and not sounded?

A. When *ce* follows *s* at the end of a word, as in *acquiesce*.

Q. Why are so many Letters writ when they bear no sound with them?

A. For the sake, either of Beauty, Custom, or Derivation.

Of the Dividing of Words into Syllables.

Q. IF two Vowels come together in a word, both being fully sounded, and no Diphthong, How must they be divided?

A. The former to the first Syllable, and the latter to the Syllable following, as in *tri-al*, &c.

Q. But suppose, as in Elioenai, I have several Vowels together; How must I divid; them exactly into Syllables?

A. Let a word have as many Vowels as possible, yet this Rule is infallible, viz. As many of them as are distinctly sounded, so many Syllables there are, and accordingly they must be divided.

Q. Then, How spell you Elioenai?

A. It must be divided thus, *E-li-o-e-nai*, where both the *e* and the *e* are proper Syllables, because they are distinctly sounded.

Q. If there is a double Consonant, or one, two, three, or more consonants betwixt two Vowels in any part of a word, How must they be divided?

A. All those Consonants that can begin any word properly, and with an easie sound, must begin a Syllable in any part of word; except Compound, and Derivative words.

Q. What is a Compound word?

A. Two simple words joyn'd together; as foot-stool, tale-bearer, with-out, &c.

Q. What is a *Derivative word*?

A. It is a *Primitive word* with a *Syllable* added to it; as, grant-ed, proper-ly, sound-ed, &c.

Q. What two *Consonants* may be naturally sounded before a *Vowel*?

A. Bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, * kn, ph, pl, pr, gl, * gn, gr, sc, sk, sh, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, and wr.

* Note, That k and g, before n are but imperfectly pronounc'd like the Note of

Aspiration (h) pt, bd, ps, mn; do begin some words, but because they are not of an easie sound before a *Vowel*, I have omitted them.

Q. What three *Consonants* can begin a word?

A. Scl, skl shl, shr, scr, skr, str, spl, spr, thr, and thw.

Q. What four *Consonants* may begin a word?

A. Schr, in Schrevelius; and phth, Phthifick; but (is as frequently writ Ptifick, and is as proper so, as Phthifick.)

Q. What call you a word of one *Syllable*?

A. A *Monosyllable*.

Q. What call you a word of two *Syllables*?

A. A *Disyllable*.

Q. What call you a word of three *Syllables*?

A. A *Trisyllable*.

Q. What is a word of many *Syllables*?

A. A *Polyssyllable*.

Of Pointing.

Q. What is the use of *Stops* or *Points* in reading or writing?

A. To distinguish Sense; by resting so long as the Stop you meet with doth permit.

Q. How many such pausing *Stops* are there chiefly to be observ'd?

A. Six, viz. a *Comma*, a *Semi-colon*, a *Colon*, a *Period*, a *Note of Interrogation*, and a *Note of Admiration*.

Q. How is a *Comma* made?

A. Like a little c backwards; thus— ,

Q. When is it used?

A. At the end of the shortest dependent Sentences.

Q. What time is observ'd at it?

A. Whilst we may count two.

Q. What is a *Semi-colon*?

A. A *Comma* with a speck over it, thus— ;

Q. What

Q. *When is this Note used?*

A. At the end of some lesser Members of a Sentence.

Q. *What time is observ'd at a Semi-colon?*

A. Whilst we may count three.

Q. *What is a Colon?*

A. Two specks set over each other thus — :

Q. *When is a Colon us'd?*

A. At the end of some greater and more considerable Member of a Sentence. Or a Colon is used when a Comparison, or a notable Opposition of one thing to another is made: as here, Let not the Hand be open to receive: and shut when it should give.

Q. *What time is observ'd at this Note?*

A. Whilst four may be counted.

Q. *What is a Period?*

A. 'Tis a full Stop, mark'd with one speck, thus — .

Q. *When is it us'd?*

A. At the Conclusion, or end of every full and perfect Sentence.

Q. *What time is observ'd at it in Reading?*

A. The time we may count eight.

Q. *What is a Note of Interrogation?*

A. Somewhat like a Comma, turn'd backward at the bottom, thus—?

Q. *When is it used?*

A. When a Question is ask'd.

Q. *What is a Note of Admiration?*

A. A straight stroke with a speck under it, thus — !

Q. *When is this Note of Admiration us'd?*

A. At words of wonder.

Q. *What else do you call this Note?*

A. A Note of Exclamation.

Q. *Why is it so call'd?*

A. Because 'tis used at any sudden crying out; or calling after any Person.

Q. *What time is observ'd at these Notes of Interrogation and Admiration?*

A. The same as at a Colon.

Of Accidental Notes.

Q. *What other Notes or Marks occur in Sentences?*

A. These following, viz. a Parenthesis, a Parenthesis,

restthesis, an Apostrophus, an Obelisk, an Afterisk, a Hyphen, a Caret, a Quotation, a Paragraph, a Section, and an Index.

Q. What is a Parenthesis?

A. 'Tis a Note made like two half Moons, facing each other, thus - ()

Q. When is a Parenthesis used?

A. When a Sentence is inserted, that was it left out, the remaining Sense would be intire; as, teach me (I pray you) to read.

Q. What is a Parenthesis?

A. 'Tis a Note made thus - []

Q. When is it used?

A. It is used when a Sentence is writ to explain somewhat going before; and therefore it is commonly call'd a Note of Exposition.

Q. What is an Apostrophus?

A. 'Tis a Comma set over the Head of some Letter, thus, it's.

Q. What is the use of this Note?

A. To shew some Letter, or Syllable is wanting in the same place under which it is set; as Heav'n, 'tis; for Heaven, it is, &c.

Q. What is an Obelisk?

A. It's a Note made like a Cross, thus - +

Q. When is this Note used?

A. When it refers to somewhat in the Margin.

Q. What is an Afterisk?

A. 'Tis a Note made like a Star, thus - *

Q. When is it used?

A. When somewhat is writ Marginal, to explain what is necessary in any Discourse.

Q. What is an Hyphen?

A. 'Tis a long stroke made thus - (-)

Q. When is an Hyphen used?

A. When it joins two words into one; as in foot-stool, &c.

Q. What else is an Hyphen call'd?

A. A Note of Connexion.

Q. Why?

A. Not only because it joyns two words into one; but also because it is used at the end of a Line, to shew the Connexion of a word of many Syllables, part of which being writ in one Line, and the rest (for want of room) in the Line next following.

Q. What is a Caret?

A. It's a Note made like a Latin Consonant v with the bottom

tom u

Q.

A.

should

Q.

A.

Q.

A.

thor a

Q.

A.

Q.

A.

Q.

A.

double

Q.

A.

Section

Q.

A.

Q.

A.

down;

The

Master.

Schol
some M
not will

tom upwards thus A

Q. *Where is this Note used?*

A. It is placed where any interlined word, or Sentence should come in

Q. *What is a Quotation?*

A. Like a little c made twice, the one after the other thus—^a

Q. *Where is this Note used?*

A. At the beginning of a Line when the words of any Author are quoted.

Q. *What is a Paragraph?*

A. It is a Note made like a q, blotted in the Body, thus—¶

Q. *When is this Note used?*

A. At the beginning of a Paragraphical Sentence.

Q. *What is a Section?*

A. A Note made like a Capital S, the middle stroke being doubled, thus—§

Q. *When is it used?*

A. At the beginning of any Discourse, commonly term'd Sections.

Q. *What is an Index?*

A. A Note made like an Hand, thus—☞

Q. *When is this Note used?*

A. When some extraordinary remarkable Passage is set down; for at such it points.

A Praxis to the Examination.

Having finish'd what Rules I judg'd requisite for the regulating our design'd Method, before I proceed, I presume it will not be Time absolutely ill spent if I shew by the following Dialogue how they ought to be practised, which I refer to every English Teacher's Consideration, and frequent Imitation, assuring them that such time will not be thrown away, as they spend in such Exercise as follows.

The Praxis by way of Dialogue, betwixt the Master and Scholar.

Master. **R** E A D the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Verses of the second of St. Peter, Chap. 3.

Scholar. The Lord is not slack concerning his promise (as some Men count slackness) but is long-suffering to us-ward not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to

to Repentance. But the day of the Lord will come as a Thief in the night ; in the which the Heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the Elements shall melt with fervent heat, the Earth also and the works that are therein shall be burnt up. Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, What manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy Conversation and Godliness, looking for, and hasting unto the coming of the day of God, wherein the Heavens being on fire, shall be dissolved, and the Elements shall melt with fervent heat ?

M. *The, being the first word, how do you spell it ?*

S. T, h, e ; the.

M. *How many Syllables are there in, The ?*

S. Only one.

M. *How do you know it ?*

S. Because there is in, The, but one proper and distinct sound.

M. *What gives it that sound ?*

S. The Vowel e.

M. *Th, having two several ways of Pronunciation, how is it sounded in, The ?*

S. The harsher of the two ; for in, The, the Tongue reaches to the Palate and Root of the Teeth, when it's sounded.

M. *Very well! Now, how do you spell, Slack ?*

S. S, l, a, c, k ; slack.

M. *How many Syllables are there in, Slack ?*

S. But one ; there being but one sound, which the Vowel, a, makes.

M. *What call you a word of one Syllable ?*

S. A Monosyllable.

M. *In this word, Slack, is there not a Letter writ, which is not sounded ?*

S. Yes.

M. *Which is that ?*

S. The Consonant, c.

M. *Of what use is c in this Syllable ?*

S. Of quickning the sound of a.

M. *Seeing that c is of the same sound with k, at the end of a word, why is not k said to be writ and not sounded as well as c ?*

S. Because c alone ends no English word.

M. *How do you spell, Concerning ?*

S. C, o, n, con ; c, e, r, n, cern ; concern ; i, n, g ; Concerning.

M. *In, Concerning, how many Syllables are there ?*

S. Three.

S. Three.

M. *How know you that?*

S. Because there are three distinct sounds, viz. Con, the first; cern, the second; and ing, the third Syllable.

M. *How many Vowels are there in, Concerning?*

S. Three; each Syllable having one; as; o in con; e in cern, and i in ing.

M. *What Consonants are betwixt the two first Vowels?*

S. Two, viz. n and c.

M. *Why do you divide nc, when you spell this word, Concerning?*

S. Because nc cannot be sounded together before a Vowel.

M. *Say your Rule?*

S. All those Consonants that can begin a word, must begin a Syllable in any part of a word.

M. *Very well. But if this be so: Why do you say cern-ing, and not cer-ning?*

S. Because, Concerning, being a Derivative word, is excepted from that Rule.

M. *From whence is, Concerning, derived?*

S. From Concern; and therefore, Concern, must not be rob'd of its letter n; but if, Concerning, had been a simple word, then n must have gon to the last Vowel i; thus, Con-cer-ning.

M. *But why in this word, Concerning, is c in the first Syllable sounded like k, and in the second like s?*

S. Because c in the first Syllable precedes o, but in the latter it stands before e.

M. *What Rule have you for the sounding of c?*

S. In English, c before a, o, u, is pronounced as k, but before e and i, as s.

M. *How do you spell, His?*

S. H, i, s; his.

M. *Hath h any sound here?*

S. No.

M. *What is h in this place?*

S. A Note of Aspiration.

M. *Why do you so term it?*

S. Because, His, is spoke with a stronger Compression of the Lungs, than if it had been only writ, Is.

M. *How do you spell, Promise?*

S. P, r, o, pro; m, i, s, e, mise; promise.

M. *How many Syllables are in, Promise?*

S. Two; there being two distinct sounds, viz. pro and mise.

M. *How many Vowels are there in, Promise?*

D

S. Three,

S. Three, viz. o in the first Syllable, and i and e, in the other.

M. *Why are there two Vowels in the last Syllable?*

S. Because e is writ, and not sounded.

M. *What is the general use of e at the end of a word?*

S. To draw the Syllable long.

M. *Why do you divide, Promise, with m to the latter Vowel i, and not to the first Vowel o?*

S. Because if a Consonant comes betwixt two Vowels, it must go to the latter.

M. *Very well! spell this word Count :*

S. C, o, u, n, t ; count.

M. *How many Syllables are there in it?*

S. But one.

M. *How many Vowels?*

S. Two, viz. o and u.

M. *Which of these Vowels sound this word, Count?*

S. Both ; o and u being a Diphthong.

M. *How know you o and u to be a Diphthong?*

S. Because they make but one sound.

M. *'Tis needless to trouble you about the sound of c, since you; told it, but just now, when I ask'd about the Word, Concerning wherefore go on, and spell, Slackness:*

S. S, l, a, c, k. slack ; n, e s, s, slackness.

M. *Why don't you set the k to the n, in spelling this word ; thus, slac-kness ; since kn begins several words?*

S. Because 'tis a Derivative, coming from the word, Slack.

M. *But I find these words, As some Men count slackness inclosed with two curved Lines, like two half Moons ; what call you them?*

S. A Parenthesis.

M. *Why is a Parenthesis used here?*

S. Because if this interposed Sentence. *As some Men count slackness*, be omitted, the sense remaining is compleat.

M. *Read it without that Sentence :*

S. The Lord is not slack concerning his Promise, but is long-suffering to us-ward, &c.

M. *Very well ! For by this care, you will infallibly be a compleat English-Scholar in a short time ; wherefore pray go on, and spell, Long-suffering :*

S. Sir ! You are not accusom'd to ask two words together ; wherefore, be pleas'd to inform me, why you go out of your usual Method :

M. *My Child ! It is but one word, tho' composed of two, if you observe the Hyphen betwixt, and remember its use, you'll be quickly satisfy'd.*

S. Sir !

S.
being
M.
S.
i, n,
M.
S.
M.
S.
Vowe
M.
S.
M.
divid
w, a,
S.
ded th
M.
S.
Syllab
M.
S.
M.
S.
M.
S. I
Repen
M.
S. A
M.
S. I
ceding
M.
S.
M.
S. I
ing th
M.
S. F
as ank
M.
S. A
M.
S. V

S. Sir! I do remember, it is term'd a Compound word, being made of *long* and *suffering*.

M. *How do you spell it?*

S. L, o, n, g, long; f, u, f, suf; f, e, r, fer; suffer, i, n, g, Long-suffering.

M. *How many Syllables are there in this compound Word?*

S. Four.

M. *How do you know it?*

S. Because there are four proper sounds, occasion'd by four Vowels; viz. o in long; u in suf; e in fer, and i in ing.

M. *Why is the double f divided there?*

S. Because a double Consonant cannot begin a word.

M. *Us-ward; had it been a simple word; how would you have divided it; for as it is, I suppose you'll spell it thus; viz. u, s, us; w, a, r, d, ward; us-ward.*

S. Had it been a simple word, then it must have been divided thus, viz. u; f, w, a, r, d, sward; u-sward.

M. *Why so?*

S. Because *fw* may be sounded before a Vowel in the same Syllable.

M. *What stop is that, after us-ward?*

S. A Comma.

M. *What time observe you at a Comma?*

S. Whilst I may count two.

M. *How do you spell, Repentance?*

S. R, e, ré; p, e, n, t, pent; repent, a, n, c, e, anee; Repentance.

M. *What sort of a word is it?*

S. A Derivative.

M. *From whence is it derived?*

S. From *repent*; and therefore the *r* is set to that *n* preceding the *r*; and not before *a*; thus, re-pen-tance.

M. *What Vowels are there in, anee?*

S. Two, viz. the *a* and *e*.

M. *What is the use of e in this place?*

S. Not only of drawing the Syllable long, but also of changing the sound of *e*.

M. *How?*

S. From that of a *k* to that of an *s*; thus, *anc* is the same as *ank*; but *anee* is sounded like *anse*.

M. *What is that stop, that is placed after Repentance?*

S. A Period.

M. *What time do you observe at this Point?*

S. Whilst eight may be counted.

M. *Where is a Period used?*

S. At the concluding of a Sentence.

M. *How do you spell Day?*

S. D, a, y, day.

M. *How many Syllables are in, Day?*

S. But one; there being but one, only proper, and distinct sound.

M. *How many Vowels are there in this Monosyllable, Day?*

S. Two; viz. the a and y.

M. *How is it, that y is a Vowel here?*

S. Because it hath the same sound as i.

M. *When is y set for the Vowel i?*

S. When it ends a word, and in words derived from the Greek.

M. *What is ay?*

S. A Diphthong, it being a sound made of two Vowels.

M. *How do you spell, Thief?*

S. Th, i, e, f, Thief.

M. *What is observable in this word?*

S. That in this Monosyllable there are two Vowels, i and e.

M. *How are they sounded in this place?*

S. Like ee.

M. *What is ie generally term'd?*

S. An improper Diphthong.

M. *Why?*

S. Because the i is not so fully sounded before e, as it is in a proper Diphthong.

M. *How do you spell Night?*

S. N, i, g, h, t, Night.

M. *Gh, in this place, having no sound; what use hath gh?*

S. To draw the Syllable long, as e doth at the end; thus, night and nite are of the same Pronunciation.

M. *How do you spell, Heavens?*

S. H, e, a, hea; v, e, n, s, vens; Heavens.

M. *How many Syllables have you here?*

S. Two; viz. Hea, and vens.

M. *How many Vowels?*

S. Three; viz. e a in the first, and e in the second Syllable.

M. *Why is not v look'd upon as a Vowel here?*

S. Because it comes before e.

M. *What is v call'd, being a Consonant?*

S. Vau.

M. *How is the sound of it form'd?*

S. Somewhat like f, only by a greater Compression of the upper Teeth, on the lower Lip.

M. *Why*

M. *Why are there two Vowels in the first Syllable?*

S. Because a follows e to sound it long.

M. *When is a writ and not sounded?*

S. When ea or oa, come together in a Syllable.

M. *How is away spell'd?*

S. A; w, a, y, way; away.

M. *Is, w, a Vowel or a Consonant, here?*

S. A Consonant; it coming before a.

M. *What other way is there of knowing when the w is a Vowel?*

S. When 'tis sounded like u.

M. *What Letters compose, Noise?*

S. N, o, i, f, e.

M. *How many Vowels are in this word?*

S. Three, viz oi which makes a Diphthong, and e final, which draws the Syllable long.

M. *How is s sounded here?*

S. Like z.

M. *When is s sounded like z?*

S. Generally, when it comes betwixt two Vowels.

M. *How do you spell, Therein?*

S. T, h, e, r, e, there; i, n, in; therein.

M. *You told me, but just now, if a Consonant comes betwixt two Vowels, it must go to the latter; why don't you in this place observe that Rule?*

S. Because therein, is compounded of there and in, and therefore excepted.

M. *Suppose it to be a simple word; how then would you spell it?*

S. T, h, e, the; r, e, re, the-re; i, n, in; therein; so making it into three Syllables, the-re-in.

M. *How is, Seeing, spell'd?*

S. S, ee, see; i, n, g, ing; seeing.

M. *Why are there three Vowels in this Dissyllable?*

S. Because a Diphthong makes the first sound.

M. *Why do you divide the e and i?*

S. Because in this word [seeing] they are sounded distinct from each other.

M. *Say your Rule.*

S. If two Vowels come together in a word, both being fully sounded, and no Diphthong, they must be divided the former to the first Syllable, and the latter to the Syllable following.

M. *But is not ei a Diphthong?*

S. Yes; ei, sounded together in one Syllable, is a Diphthong; But in this word, it is not barely ei, but ee and i; which

which *ee* being a proper Diphthong, and making the first sound; *ee*, therefore goes by it self; and the *i* giving a particular sound to the latter Syllable, it therefore goes by it self. This, Sir, I suppose to be true; if not, be pleased to instruct me otherwise.

M. Child! You have done well; and by this Care and Exactness, you'll infallibly gain your self Good, your Friend's Love, as also to me, abundance of Credit.

S. Sir! It shall, assuredly, be my constant Care, and Industry, thus to answer both your Pains, as well as the Expectation of my Friends.

M. Since I find you are perfect in your appointed Lesson, I will only ask you somewhat about this word Corruption, and so conclude: And to that end in the first place, how do you spell it?

S. It is divided thus, Cor-rup-ti-on, into four Syllables.

M. Why is the double r divided?

S. Because they cannot begin a word.

M. How is ti pronounced in this place?

S. Like sh.

M. How, then, are the two last Syllables sounded?

S. As if they were but one; thus, Cor-rup-shon, where the i is lost in the sounding thereof.

M. Why is ti thus sounded here?

S. Because it comes before the Vowel o.

M. Why is ti wrote here, and not si or ci?

S. For these two Reasons: 1. Because its simple word (corrupt) ends with r: Or, 2. Because the Supine from whence its derived ends in tum. (corruptum) and therefore ti is writ, and not si or ci.

M. But if Corruption be a Derivative, why is it not divided as one, thus, Cor-rup-ti-on.

S. Because (I presume) if the r be separated from i, then ti cannot be sounded as sh; for I suppose, 'tis requisite that ti go together when it is thus pronounced, and by no means to be separated.

M. Indeed, Child! You have done all things well: And now let me advise thee to persevere in a continued Course of Diligence, so that thou may'st prosper both here, and hereafter.

Words of one Syllable.

25

A	belch	bone	brook	cause	cleane
Ace	belt	book	broom	cease	cleave
ache	bench	boon	broth	cell	cleft
acts	bend	boot	brought	chaff	clench
add	bent	booth	brown	chain	clerk
age	best	bore	bruise	chair	clift
ah	bear	botch	brute	chalk	climb
aid	beef	both	buck	chance	clink
ail	bier	bough	bud	change	clip
aim	big	bought	buff	charge	cloak
air	bile	bound	build	charm	cloath
ale	bind	bow	built	chase	clock
all	birch	bowl	bulk	chast	clog
alms	bird	box	bull	chaw	close
and	birth	boy	bunch	cheap	cloud
ant	bit	brace	burn	cheat	clown
ape	bitch	brag	burst	cheer	cloy
apt	bite	brains	bush	cheese	coach
arm	blade	branch	busk	cheft	coal
art	blain	brand	but	chew	coast
ask	blame	brass	buoy	chide	coat
ash	blanch	brawn	buy	chief	cock
asp	blank	bray	by	child	coin
as	blast	braze	C	chin	colt
aunt	blaze	breach	Cage	chine	cold
awe	bleak	breadth	cake	chip	comb
awl	blear	break	calf	choak	come
ax	blew	bream	call	choice	cook
ay	blind	breast	calve	chop	cool
B	blink	breath	came	chose	cord
Babe	block	breed	camp	Christ	core
back	blood	bribe	can	Church	cork
badge	bloom	brick	cane	churl	corn
bag	blow	bride	canst	churn	corps
bale	blue	bridge	cap	cinque	coast
balk	blush	brief	cape	claim	couch
ball	boar	bright	care	clap	cough
balm	board	brim	carp	clasp	could
band	boast	brink	cart	clause	count
bat	boat	brisk	cast	claw	courſe
bawd	bog	broach	cat	claws	court
bay	boil	broad	catch	clay	cow
bed	bold	broil	caught	clean	crab
beg	bolt	brood	caul	clear	crack

craft

craft	dance	doth	dwarf	fees	flint
cramp	dare	doubt	dwelt	feet	flock
crane	dark	dove	E	feign	flood
crape	dart	dough	Each	felt	floor
crave	dash	down	ear	fence	flote
crawl	daunt	drab	earl	fetch	flush
craze	dawb	drag	earn	feud	flute
creak	date	drake	earth	few	foal
cream	dawn	drain	ease	field	foam
creed	day	dram	east	fifth	foe
creek	dead	drink	eat	fiend	foil
creep	deaf	draught	edge	fierce	fold
creft	deal	draw	eel	fig	folk
crew	death	dread	egg	fight	fond
crib	dealt	dream	eight	fill	food
crime	dear	dregs	eighth	filth	fool
cringe	dearth	drench	elm	find	foot
cry	debt	dress	else	fine	force
croak	deck	drew	end	fir	ford
crop	deed	drift	err	fire	forge
cross	deep	dril	ewe	firm	fork
crouch	deer	drink	eye	first	form
croud	delve	drive	F	fish	fort
crow	den	drone	Face	fisk	fought
cruise	depth	droop	fact	fit	found
crush	desk	drop	fade	five	four
crust	dew	drofs	fail	flag	fourth
crumb	did	drove	faint	flail	fowl
crutch	dice	draught	fair	flame	fox
cube	dig	drown	faith	flank	frail
cud	dim	drudge	fall	flap	frame
cuff	dine	drum	false	flash	france
curb	dip	drunk	fame	flat	fraud
cure	dirt	dry	fare	flaw	free
curl	dish	dock	farm	flax	freeze
curst	ditch	due	fast	flay	french
cut	do	duke	fat	flea	fresh
D	dock	dull	fate	flee	fret
Dace	dog	dumb	fault	fleece	friend
dale	done	dump	fear	fleet	fringe
dam	doom	dunce	feast	flesh	frize
dame	door	dung	fed	flew	frog
damn	dose	durst	feed	flies	frost
damp	dote	dust	feel	flight	froth

frown

fruit
fry
full
fur
fy

G

Gag
gage
gain
gale
gall
game
gape
gasp
gat
gate
gave
gay
gaze
get
ghost
gift
gil
gimp
gird
girl
give
glad
glance
glafs
glaze
glebe
glean
glove
gnash
gnat
gnaw
go
goad
goal
goat
God
gold
gone

fruit	good	guts	hell	hug	kiln
fry	got	H	helm	huft	kind
full	gourd	Had	help	huge	kine
fur	gout	haft	helve	hum	king
fy	gown	hail	hem	hunt	kiss
G	grace	hair	hemp	hurl	kite
Gag	graft	hale	hen	hurt	knack
gage	grain	half	hence	husk	knave
gain	grant	hall	herb	hymn	knead
gale	grape	halt	herd	J	knee
gall	grasp	hand	here	Jade	kneel
game	grafs	hang	hew	jar	knew
gape	grave	hap	hid	jaw	knife
gasp	gray	hard	hide	ice	knight
gat	graze	hark	high	ides	knit
gate	grease	harm	hill	jeer	knives
gave	great	hart	him	jest	knob
gay	Greek	haft	hind	jew	knock
gaze	green	hatch	hip	if	knot
get	greet	hat	hire	ill	know
ghost	grew	hate	his	in	L
gift	grief	hath	hiss	ink	Lace
gil	grieve	have	hit	inn	lack
gimp	grin	haunt	ho	jole	lad
gird	grind	hawk	hoarse	joke	lade
girl	gripe	hay	hog	jot	laid
give	grift	he	hold	joy	lamb
glad	groom	head	hole	joynt	lame
glance	groat	heal	home	is	lamp
glafs	groom	health	hood	isle	lance
glaze	grofs	heap	hoof	itch	launch
glebe	grove	hear	hook	judge	land
glean	ground	heard	hope	jug	lane
glove	grow	hears	hops	juice	lap
gnash	grub	heart	horn	just	lard
gnat	grudge	hearth	horse	K	large
gnaw	guard	heat	hose	Keen	lark
go	guest	heath	hoft	keep	lash
goad	guide	heave	hot	kept	last
goal	guild	heed	hour	ketch	latch
goat	guilt	hedge	house	key	late
God	gulf	heel	how	kick	laud
gold	gum	height	howl	kid	laugh
gone	gun	heir	hue	kill	law

E

lay

lay	lofs	melt	my	off	pay
lead	loft	men	myrrh	oft	pea
leaf	lot	mend	N	oh	peace
league	loud	met	Nag	old	peach
lean	love	mice	nail	on	peak
leap	loufe	midft	name	once	peal
leave	low	might	nap	one	peaque
learn	loyn	milch	naught	orb	pear
leek	luck	mild	nay	ought	pearl
left	lug	mile	near	our	pearch
leg	lump	milk	neat	out	peck
length	lurk	mill	neck	owl	peep
lent	luft	milt	need	own	peer
les	ly	mind	neft	ox	pelf
let	lyre	mine	net	oyl	pen
lewd	M	mint	new	P	Pence
lice	Mad	mirth	newt	Pace	pert
lick	made	mift	next	pack	piece
lid	maid	mite	nice	pad	pierce
life	mail	mixt	niece	page	pig
light	main	mock	nigh	paid	pike
like	make	mode	night	pail	pile
lift	male	moift	nine	pain	pin
limb	mall	mole	ninth	paint	pinch
limn	malt	monk	nip	pair	pine
lieu	man	month	nit	pale	pink
line	map	moon	no	palm	pip
link	mar	moor	noife	pan	pipe
lint	march	more	none	pangs	pit
lip	mark	mos	noon	pant	pitch
lift	marl	moft	north	parch	place
live	mart	moth	nofe	pare	plague
loaf	mask	move	note	park	plain
loath	mafs	mount	nought	part	plane
loaves	maft	mourn	now	pafs	plank
lock	maw	mouth	nurse	paf	plant
lodge	may	mow	nut	paft	play
loft	me	muck	O	pat	plea
long	meal	mud	Oak	patch	plead
look	mean	mule	oar	pate	plight
loop	meat	mufe	oath	path	plod
loofe	meek	musk	oats	pave	plot
lop	meer	muft	odd	paw	plough
lord	meet	mute	of	pawn	plow

pluck

pluck
 plum
 plung
 plum
 point
 poize
 pole
 poll
 pomp
 pond
 pool
 poor
 pope
 porch
 pore
 pork
 port
 pot
 post
 pounc
 pound
 pour
 pranc
 praise
 prate
 pray
 preach
 prefs
 prey
 price
 pride
 priest
 prince
 print
 prize
 proof
 prone
 prop
 proud
 prove
 prune
 palm
 puff
 pulse

pluck	pump	realm	rout	scope	share
plumb	punch	reap	row	scorch	sharp
plunge	pure	rear	rub	scorn	shave
plump	purge	red	rude	scot	sheaf
point	purl	reed	rue	scourge	shear
poize	push	reel	rug	scrap	sheath
pole	put	reign	rule	scrape	sheaves
poll	py	reins	rump	scratch	she
pomp	Q	rend	run	screen	sheed
pond	Quaff	rent	rush	scribe	sheep
pool	quail	rest	ry	scrip	sheers
poor	quake	Rhine	S	scrub	sheet
pope	qualm	rheum	Sack	scurf	shell
porch	quart	rice	sad	sea	shew
pore	quean	rich	safe	seal	shield
pork	queen	rid	sage	seam	shine
port	quench	ride	said	search	ship
pot	quick	ridge	sail	seat	shirk
post	quilt	right	saint	sect	shock
pounce	quince	rim	faith	see	shoo
pound	quit	rind	fake	seed	shoot
pour	quite	ring	sale	seek	shop
prance	quote	rip	salt	seem	shore
praise	R	ripe	same	seen	short
prate	Race	rife	sand	seer	shot
pray	rage	rite	sang	seeth	should
preach	rail	road	sap	seize	shout
prels	rain	roar	sauce	self	shrunk
prey	raise	roast	save	sell	shread
price	rake	rob	saw	selves	shriek
pride	rale	robe	say	send	shrill
priest	ramp	rock	scale	sense	shrimp
prince	ran	rod	scald	sent	shrink
print	range	roe	scalp	serve	shrine
prize	rank	rogue	scan	set	shroud
proof	rant	rood	scape	few	shrub
prone	rape	roof	scarce	sex	shrug
prop	rare	root	scarf	shade	shut
proud	rash	rope	scene	shaft	sick
prove	rat	rose	scent	shake	siege
prune	rate	rot	schism	shall	sieve
psalm	raw	rough	school	sham	sift
pust	reach	round	scot	shame	sigh
pulse	read	rouse	scold	shape	fight

fight	smith	speech	stand	stride	tall
figh	smoke	speed	starch	strife	tame
filk	smooth	spell	stare	strike	tan
fin	smote	spend	start	string	tap
since	smut	spice	state	strip	tape
finge	snail	spike	stave	stripe	tar
sink	snake	spin	stay	strive	tare
sip	snares	spire	stead	stroak	tart
sir	snatch	spit	steal	strong	task
fit	sneak	spilt	stealth	strove	taste
fix	sneeze	spoil	steel	stuck	taught
sixth	snout	spoke	steep	stuff	taunt
fize	snow	spoon	steer	stump	teach
skill	so	sport	stem	sty	tear
skin	soak	spot	stench	style	teeth
skip	sob	spouse	step	such	tell
skirt	sock	sprawl	stern	suck	tempt
skull	soft	spread	stew	sue	ten
sky	soil	sprig	stick	suit	tenth
slack	sold	spring	stiff	sum	tent
slain	some	sprout	still	sun	term
slap	son	spruce	sting	sung	thames
slate	song	sprung	stir	sup	than
slave	soon	spun	stitch	sure	thank
slay	sooth	spunge	stock	swan	that
sledge	sop	spur	stole	swarm	thaw
sleep	sore	spy	stone	swear	the
sleight	souce	square	stood	sweat	thee
slept	sought	squeak	stoop	sweep	theft
sleeve	soul	squeal	stop	swell	their
flew	sound	squeez	store	swept	them
slide	south	squint	stork	swift	then
slime	sow	stab	storm	swim	thence
sling	space	stack	stout	swine	there
slip	spade	staf	straight	swound	these
cloth	spake	stag	strain	swore	they
slow	span	stage	strand	sword	thick
slut	spare	stain	strange	sworn	thief
smack	spark	stale	straw	T	thieves
small	spawn	stake	freak	Tag	thigh
smart	speak	stalk	stream	tail	thin
smear	spear	stall	street	take	thine
smell	speck	stamp	stretch	tale	thing
smite	sped	stanch	strength	talk	think

Words of one Syllable.

31

third	toll	try	urn	wem	wish
thirst	tomb	tub	use	wen	wisp
this	tone	tuck	W	wench	wit
thong	tongue	tuft	Wade	went	witch
thorn	too	tug	wag	were	with
those	took	tun	wage	west	wives
thou	tool	tune	wain	whale	wo
tho'	tooth	turf	wait	what	wolf
thought	top	turk	wake	wheat	wolves
thrall	torch	turn	walk	wheel	womb
thrash	tore	twain	wall	whelp	won
thread	torn	twice	wan	when	wont
three	toft	twelfth	wand	whence	woo
thresh	touch	twelve	want	where	wood
threw	tough	twig	ward	whet	woof
thrice	tow	twin	ware	which	wool
thrift	town	twine	warm	while	word
thrive	towze	two	warmth	whim	work
throat	trace	ty	warn	whine	world
throne	track	type	warp	whip	worm
throng	trade	V	wart	whirl	worn
through	trail	Vail	was	whisk	worse
throw	train	vain	wash	white	worth
thrown	trap	vamp	waste	who	wove
thrust	trance	vast	watch	whole	would
thumb	tread	vault	wave	whom	wound
thus	tree	vaunt	wax	whore	wrap
thwart	trench	veal	way	whose	wrasp
thyme	trent	veil	weak	why	wrath
tick	tribe	vein	weal	wick	wreath
tide	trick	vend	wealth	wide	wren
tile	trim	vent	wean	wife	wrench
till	trod	verse	wear	wig	wrest
time	troop	vest	weave	wield	wright
tin	trough	vex	web	wild	wring
tip	trout	vice	wed	wile	write
tire	trowl	view	wedge	win	wrong
to	truce	vile	weed	wind	wroth
toad	truck	vine	week	wine	wrung
toaft	true	voice	weep	wing	wyth
tod	trump	void	weight	wink	Y
toe	trunk	vow	welch	wipe	Yard
toil	trust	up	well	wire	yarn
told	truth	urge	welt	wife	yatch

yatch	yes	yern	yield	you	youth
yaul	year	yes	yolk	young	Z
ye	yell	yet	yoke	your	Zeal.

¶ Forasmuch as Compound and Derivative words are frequently excepted from the general Rules of Spelling; I thought it not improper (when they are so) to place in the Margin a D (which denotes that word it stands before to be a Derivative word) and a C (which likewise denotes that which it stands before to be a Compound) so that the reason of such different Spelling may be the better understood.

****** But Note, That I have not observ'd any Derivations from the Latin or other Foreign Languages; but only words derived from the English: Because I would not confound English-Schools, for which this is purely intended.

Words of two Syllables.

A			
A-bale	ac-quaint	af-ter	a-merce
a-bale	ac-quit	a-gain	a-miss
a-bale	D. af-ting	a-gainst	a-mong
a-bate	ad-her	a-gree	a-muse
ab-ba	a-dieu	a-gue	an-chor
ab-bot	ad-just	D. aid-ing	an-gel
ab-hor	ad-journ	a-lack	an-ger
a-bide	ad-joyn	a-larm	an-guish
ab-ject	ad-mire	al-lay	an-nis
ab-jure	ad-mit	al-ledge	an-nul
a-bode	a-dopt	al-lude	a-noint
a-bove	ad-vance	al-lure	a-non
a-bound	ad-vent	al-most	an-swer
a-bout	ad-verse	al-mond	an-them
a-broad	ad-vice	a-lone	an-tick
ab-scond	ad-vise	a-long	an-vil
ab-sence	a-far	a-loud	a-ny
ab-solve	af-fair	al-pha	a-pace
ab-strain	af-fect	al-fo	ap-peal
ab-surd	af-firm	al-tar	ap-pease
ac-cent	af-fix	al-ter	ap-plaud
ac-cept	af-flict	al-tho'	ap-plause
ac-cord	af-fright	al-ways	ap-ply
ac-compt	af-front	am-ber	ap-point
ac-count	af-ford	am-bush	ap-proach
ac-cuse	a-fraid	a-mend	ap-prove
			a-pril

Words of two Syllables.

33

a-pril	asth-ma	ba-boon	bash-ful
a-pron	at-tack	back-ward	bā-sket
a-ray	at-tain	ba-con	ba-son
ar-dent	at-taint	bad-ger	bā-stard
ar-gent	at-tempt	bad-ness	bat-tle
ar-gue	at-tend	bag-gage	D. bawl-ing
a-right	at-test	bal-lad	bea-con
D. arm-ing	at-tire	bal-lance	D. bear-ing
ar-raign	at-tract	bal-last	D. beat-ing
ar-rears	a-venge	bald-ness	bea-ver
ar-rest	a-verse	bal-som	beau-ty
ar-rive	a-vert	bal-tick	be-came
ar-row	aug-ment	bā-nish	be-cause
a-scend	au-gust	ban-ner	be-come
a-scent	a-vail	ban-quet	bed-lam
a-scribe	a-void	bap-tism	bed-head
D. ask-ing	a-vouch	bap-tist	be-fall
as-fault	au-ster	bap-tize	be-fore
as-fay	au-thor	bar-bel	be-gan
as-fert	au-tumn	bar-ber	be-gat
as-fess	a-wake	bar-gain	be-get
as-sign	a-ward	D. bark-ing	be-gin
as-sist	a-ware	bar-ly	be-guile
as-size	a-way	bar-rel	be-half
as-soon	a-wry	bar-ren	be-held
as-sume	a-zure	bar-row	be-hind
as-sure	B	bar-ter	be-ing
as-swage	Bab-ble	D. base-ness	

⚡ Note, That when this mark ° is set over any Vowel ending a Syllable, such Vowel must be sounded short with the next Consonant following; as if the Consonant had been doubled: Thus, bā-nish must be pronounced ban-nish.

be-lieve	be-seech	be-tray	D. bind-ing
bel-lows	be-seem	be-troth	bī-shop
bel-ly	be-set	bet-ter	bī-sket
be-long	be-siege	be-tween	bit-ter
be-moan	be-som	be-wail	D. blanch-ed
be-neath	be-sought	be-ware	blan-ket
be-nigh	be-ftir	be-witch	D. blast-ed
be-queath	be-ftow	be-yond	bl-mish
be-reave	be-take	bib-ber	bī-fter
be-rest	be-times	bi-ble	blos-som
			bō-dy

bö-dy		chap-man	cö-lumn
bod-kin		chap-pel	com-bine
bol-ster		chä-plain	come-ly
bon-grace		chap-ter	cö-met
bon-net		char-ter	com-fort
bor-der		chat-tel	com-mand
bö-rough		chaul-dron	com-mence
bo-som		ch - rish	com-mend
bot-tom		cher ry	com-ment
boun-ty		D. chief-ly	com-merce
D. bowl-ing		chim-ny	com-mit
bram-ble		chi-na	com-mode
bre-thren		chö-ler	com-mon
brew-er		cho-ral	com-mune
bri-er		chriſt-maſs	com-pact
bri-dle		chryſtal	com-pare
D. brief-ly		church-yard	com-paſs
bri-gade		chÿ-miſt	com-pel
bright-neſs		D. ceil-ing	com-pile
brim-mer		ci-der	com-plain
brim-ſtone;		cir-cle	com-pleat
brit-tle		cir-cuit	com-port
brö-thel		cï-ſtern	com-poſe
bro-ther		cï-ty	com-pound
D. bruif-ed		cï-vil	com-prise
bub-ble		cï-vet	com-pute
buf-foon		cla-mour	coin-rade
D. build-ing		clap-per	con-cave
bul-lock		clä-ret	con-ceal
bul-ruſh		clean-ly	con-ceit
bul-wark		clear-ly	con-ceive
bum-per		cler-gy	con-cern
bun-dle		cli-ent	con-ciſe
bur-geſs		cli-mate	con-clave
bur-glar		clo-ven	con-clude
bur-then		clü-ſter	con-cord
bu-ry		cof-fee	con-coſt
bu-ſie	or	cof-fin	con-cur
but-cher	cen-ter	co-heir	con-demn
but-ter	cer-tain	col-lar	con-denſe
but-tocks	chal-lenge	col-lege	con-dign
but-ton	cham-ber	col-league	con-dole
buy-ing	chan-cel	col-logue	con-duce
bux-om	chan-nel	cö-lour	con-duſt
			con-duit

con-duit	cor-rupt	dam-sel	de-sert
con-fer	cot-tage	dan-dle	de-serve
con-fess	cō-ver	dan-ger	de-sign
con-fide	cō-vert	dar-nel	de-sire
con-firm	cō-vet	daugh-ter	de-sist
con-flict	coul-ter	dea-con	de-spair
con-form	coun-cil	de-base	de-spise
con-found	coun-sel	de-bate	dē-stine
con-front	coun-ter	de-bauch	de-stroy
con-fute	cou-ple	de-cay	de-tain
con-geal	cou-fin	de-cease	de-ter
con-gy	cō zen	de-ceive	de-traſt
con-join	cre-ate	de-ceit	de-throne
con-jure	crea-ture	de-clame	de-vest
con-nive	crē-dit	de-clare	dē-vil
con-quer	cre-scent	de-cline	de-viſe
con-queſt	crim-ſon	de-coſt	de-voir
con-sent	crī-tick	de-cree	de-vote
con-ſerve	crot-chet	de-fame	de-vour
con-sign	cru-el	de-fault	de-vout
con-fiſt	cu-bit	de-flour	di-al
con-sort	cud-gel	de-fray	dic-tate
con-spire	cum-brance	de-fraud	diſ-fer
con-ſtant	cum-min	de-gree	diſ-fulſe
con-ſtraint	cun-ning	de-hort	di-geſt
con-ſtrue	cup-board	de-jeſt	di-greſſ
con-ſult	cur-fer	de-lay	di-late
con-ſume	cur-rant	de-light	din-ner
con-tain	cur-rent	de-lude	diph-thong
con-tend	cur-tain	di-luge	di-reſt
con-teſt	cū-ſtom	de-mean	dire-ful
con-traſt	cū-ſtard	de-menſe	dī-ſcern
con-trive	cy-clops	de-miſe	diſ-dain
con-vert	cym-bal	de-mur	diſ-grace
con-vey	cy-pher	de-nounce	diſ-guiſe
con-viſt	cy-preſs	de-prave	diſ-guſt
con-vince	D	de-preſs	diſ-join
con-voy	Dac-tyl	de-prive	diſ-ſect
coo-per	dag-ger	de-port	dī-ſtil
cop-per	dai-ly	de-pute	di-van
cō-py	dain-ty	de-ſart	di-vide
cō-ral	dai-ry	de-ſcant	di-vorce
cor-rect	dal-ly	de-ſcend	di-vulge
cor-rode	dā-mask	de-ſcent	do-cil

doc-trine
dol-phin
dor-mant
dou-ble
doubt-ful
dö-zen
dow-ry
drä-gon
drop-sy
drow-sy
du-ty
dwin-dle

E

Ea-ger
ea-gle
ear-ly
ea-ster
ec-cho
ec-logue
e-clypse
e-dict
ef-fect
e-pact
en-tail
en-vy
e-phod
e-qual
e-rect

er-mine
er-rand
er-rant
er-rour
en-tire
e-squire
ē-scape
ē-schew
es-say
ē-state
en-thral
en-treat
e-vent
ē-ver
eu-rope
eu-nuch

ex-ceed
ex-cel
ex-cept
ex-cess
ex-clude
ex-cuse
ex-hale
ex-haust
ex-hort
ex-ile
ex-pect
ex-pel
ex-pence
ex-pert
ex-plain
ex-plode
ex-ploit
ex-pose
ex-pound
ex-press
ex-pire
ex-tend
ex-tinct
ex-tol
ex-tract
ex-tream
ex-ult

F

Fa-ble
fa-brick
fa-cil
fä-got
fä-mine
fan-cy
far-ther
far-thing
fa-ther
fa-thom
fat-lings
fa-vour
feä-ther
fee-ble
fel-low
fe-lon

fe-male
fer-ment
fer-ret
fer-ry
fer-vent
fet-ter
fe-ver
few-el
fi-gure
fil-let
fin-ger
fi-nite
fir-kin
flä-gon
flat-ter
flö-rid
floü-rish
flu-ent
flu-id
flut-ter
fod-der
fol-low
fol-ly
fo-ment
for-bear
for-feit
for-get
for-give
for-lorn
for-rest
for-sook
for-sooth
for-swear
föür-ty
foun-tain
frag-ment
fra-grant
fran-chise
fre-quent
friend-ship
fri-day
front-let
fru-gal
fruit-ful

frü-strate
ful-gent
fur-bish
fur-long
fur-nace
fur-nish
fur-row
fu-ture

G

Gal-lant
gal-lows
gal-ly
gan-grene
gar-land
gar-lick
gar-ment
gar-ner
gar-nish
gar-ter
ga-ther
gen-der
gen-tle
gen-try
gē-ſture
gi-ants
gid-dy
gin-ger
gli-ſter
glit-ter
gloo-my
glo-ry
gloſ-sy
glut-ton
gö-ſling
göſ-pel
gö-vern
gram-mar
grand-child
grap-ple
gra-vy
grä-vel
gree-dy
grey-hound
grit-ty
gro-cer

gro-cer	ho-ly	in-clude	if-sue
D. guild-ed	hö-mage	in-come	ju-lip
gul-let	hö-ness	in-crease	ju-ly
gun-ner	hö-nour	in-croach	junc-ture
gut-ter	hö-ney	in-dorse	jun-ket
H	hor-net	in-duce	ju-ry
Hä-bit	hor-rour	in-dulge	K
hal-low	hu-mane	in-fant	Ket-tle
ham-blet	hu-mid	in-fer	kid-ney
ham-mer	hu-mour	in-flame	kin-dle
ham-per	hun-dred	in-flist	kin-dred
hand-som	hun-ger	in-fringe	king-dom
hap-pen	hur-ry	in-fuse	know-ledge
hap-py	hy-dra	in-got	knuc-kle
har-bour	hy-men	in-joyn	L
har-lot	hy-phen	in-mate	La-bour
ha-rangue	hyf-fop	in-nate	lad-der
har-neis	I	in-quest	la-dle
har-row	Jab-ber	in-quire	la-dy
har-vest	jack-daw	in-roll	la-ment
ha-ven	ja-cynth	in-sect	land-lord
haugh-ty	ja-sper	in-sert	land-kip
hä-vock	jeä-lous	in-sense	lan-guage
hea-then	jel-ly	in-sift	lan-guid
hea-ven	Je-sus	in-spect	lan-guish
he-brew	jew-el	in-spire	lä-tin
hec-tick	im-balm	in-stall	lat-tice
hei-fer	im-barque	in-stance	lä-vish
hei-nous	im-bibe	in-stinct	law-yer
hel-met	im-brace	in-struct	la-zy
hem-lock	im-mense	in-sult	lea-sure
hë-rauld	im-pale	in-tend	leä-ther
her-bal	im-part	in-tense	lec-ture
her-ring	im-peach	in-treague	le-gate
he-roe	im-pede	in-trench	lë-mon
her-mit	i-mage	in-vade	len-tile
hic-cough	im-plore	in-veigh	leo-pard
hil-lock	im-port	in-vent	le-per
hin-der	im-pulse	in-volve	le-proux
hï-ther	in-sect	jö-cond	les-son
high-way	in-cense	jol-ly	let-ter
hoa-ry	in-cest	jour-ney	let-tice
hob-ble	in-cline	joyn-ture	lë-vel
hol-low	in-close	i-ron	le-vite

lẽ-vy
lewd-ly
li-bel
li-cenſe
li-ar
light-ning
lim-beck
lĩ-mit
lĩ-nage
linguiſt
li-on
lĩ-quid
lõ-gick
log-wood
low-ly
lu-cre
lũ-ftre
ly-rick

M

Ma-chine
mac-krel
mã-dam
ma-gick
mag-got
main-tain
mã-lice
mal-lard
mal-lows
malt-ſter
mam-mon
man-datẽ
man-drake
man-ger
man-gle
man-gy
man-na
mar-ble
man-hood
mã-nure
mar-gin
ma-rine
mar-queſs
mar-row
mar-ry

mar-tyr
mar-vel
ma-ſter
mat-tock
mat-tins
ma-tron
ma-ture
may-or
meã-dow
mea-ſure
med-dle
meer-ly
mel-lon
mel-low
mem-ber
mem-brane
men-tal
mer-cer
mer-chant

mer-cy
mer-ry
meſ-ſage
met-tal
mid-dle
mid-night
mid-wife
mil-dew
mil-ler
mil-ſtone
mĩ-mick
mĩ-nime
min-ſtril
mĩ-nuit
mi-nute
mir-rour
miſ-chief
mĩ-ſtris
miſ-five
mi-tre
mit-tens
mõ-deſt
mõ-del
mõ-dern
mo-ment

mõ-narch
mon-day
mon-ky
mõ-ny
mõ-ral
mort-gage
mo-tive
mot-to
mud-dy
muſ-ti
mum-ble
mun-dane
mur-mur
mur-rain
mur-ther
mũ-ſtard
mũ-ſter
mut-ton
muz-zle
myr-tle

N

Nap-kin
nap-ping
nar-row
na-tive
na-ture
na-vel
na-vy
nec-tar
nee-dle
nẽ-gleſt
neigh-bour
nei-ther
nẽ-phew
nẽ-ther
net-tle
nẽ-ver
neu-ter
nig-gard
nim-ble
ni-tre
no-ble
no-cent
non-ſenſe

non-ſuit
nor-man
nõ-ſtril
nõ-thing
nõ-tice
nõ-vice
nour-iſh
nui-fance
num-ber
nur-ture

O

O-bey
ob-jeſt
ob-lige
õ-blique
ob-ſcene
ob-ſcure
ob-ſerve
ob-ſtruſt
ob-tain
oc-cur
o-dour
of-fence
of-fend
õ-live
o-men
o-mer
o-mit
oint-ment
on-ly
on-ward
o-nyx
o-pen
op-poſe
op-preſs
op-pugn
op-tick
or-chard
or-dain
or-order
or-dure
or-gan
or-phan
õ-ſtrich

õ-ther

ö-ther	pen-knife	pö-mel	pro-found
ot-ter	pe-nal	pom-pous	pro-fuse
o-val	pen-sive	pon-der	pro-gress
ö-ven	peo-ple	por-tend	pro-ject
o-ver	per-ceive	po-sie	pro-logue
ö-range	per-fect	pos-sess	pro-mote
oy-ster	per-form	pos-set	pro-pense
P	per-fume	pot-herd	pro-phet
Pac-quet	per-haps	pot-tage	pro-per
pä-lace	pë-ril	pö-sture	pro-rogue
pä-late	pë-rish	poul-try	pro-spect
pal-frey	per-mit	pow-der	pro-strate
pal-sie	per-plex	pow-er	pro-test
pam-per	per-list	prac-tice	pro-tract
pam-phlet	per-son	pre-cept	pro-verb
pä-nick	per-swade	pre-cinct	pro-vide
pan-ther	per-verse	pre-cise	pro-vince
pan-try	per-vert	pre-dict	pro-voke
par-boil	pew-ter	pre-fer	pro-voft
par-cel	peb-ble	prä-face	pru-dence
parch-ment	phan-tasm	prä-late	pŭ-blick
par-don	pheä-sant	pre-lude	pud-ding
pa-rents	phe-nix	pre-mise	pud-dle
pä-rish	phthi-sick	pre-pare	pul-pit
pa-röle	pic-kle	pre-sage	pu-mice
pa-per	pil-grim	pre-sence	pŭ-nish
par-lour	pil-lage	pre-sume	pur-chase
par-ly	pil-low	pre-tence	pur-ple
par-fly	pi-lot	pret-ty	pur-port
par-tridge	pin-nace	pre-vail	pur-sue
pas-sage	pi-ous	pre-vent	pu-trid
pä-schal	pip-pen	prï-son	Q
pä-squil	pi-rate	prï-stine	Qua-drant
pas-sive	pï-stol	pro-bate	quar-tan
pä-stor	pï-ty	pro-bleme	quar-rel
pä-sture	plä-net	pro-ceed	qua-ver
past-board	plai-ster	pro-cess	que-ry
pa-tron	plen-ty	pro-claim	qui-et
pat-tern	plum-met	pro-cure	qui-ver
pa-tent	plu-ral	pro-duce	R
pat-tin	poc-ket	pro-duct	Rab-bet
pea-cock	po-et	pro-fane	rab-bi
pea-sant	poi-son	pro-fess	rab-ble
per-duc	pol-lute	pro-fit	ra-cha
			raf-ter

raf-ter	re-ject	re-side	sa-ble
ra-ging	re-joyce	re-sign	sack-but
rag-ged	re-lapse	re-sist	sack-cloth
ral-ly	re-late	re-solve	C. sa-crist
rai-ment	re-lay	re-sort	safe-guard
rai-sons	re-lease	re-spect	saf-fron
ram-mer	re-lent	re-spite	sal-ty
ran-cour	re-lief	re-sponse	sa-lute
ran-som	re-list	re-strain	sam-plar
ra-pid	re-licks	re-sult	san-dals
ra-ther	or	re-tail	sa-phire
rat-tle	re-liquor	re-tain	sa-pid
ra-ven	re-lish	re-tard	sa-tan
re-vish	re-ly	re-tire	sat-chel
ra-zor	re-main	re-treat	sa-tyr
re-al	re-miss	re-trieve	sa-vage
rea-son	re-mit	re-veal	sa-vour
re-bel	rem-nant	re-venge	san-guin
re-bound	re-morse	re-verse	scab-bard
re-buke	re-mote	re-view	scaf-fold
re-call	re-move	re-vile	scar-dal
re-cant	ren-der	re-vise	scar-let
re-ceipt	re-new	re-vive	scat-ter
re-ceive	re-nounce	re-voke	scep-tre or
re-cess	re-nown	re-volt	scepter
re-claim	re-pair	re-ward	scep-tick
re-cord	re-peat	ri-band or	or
re-cruit	re-peal	rib-bon	skep-tick
re-deem	re-pell	rid-dle	sche-dule
re-dound	re-pent	ri-gour	schö-lar
re-dress	re-pine	ri-ot	sci-ence
re-fer	re-ply	ri-ver	scram-ble
re-flect	re-pose	rough-ly	scrip-ture
re-form	re-press	roy-al	scri-ble
re-frain	re-proach	rub-bish	scru-ple
re-fresh	re-proof	ru-by	scur-vy
re-fuge	re-prove	rud-dy	sea-son
re-fund	re-pute	ru-in	se-cret
re-fuse	re-quire	ru-mour	se-cure
re-fute	re-quite	rup-ture	se-date
re-gain	re-quest	rug-ged	seam-ster
re-gale	re-scue	ru-ral	se-lah
re-gard	re-sent	S	sel-dom
re-hearse	re-serve	Sab-bath	sel-vedge
			se-nate

Words of two Syllables.

41

se-nate	for-ry	sub-tract	tan-sy
sen-tence	span-gles	sub-til	ta-per
ser-pent	spar-kle	sub-vert	tap-ster
ser-vant	spar-row	suc-ceed	tar-get
ser-jeant	spi-der	suc-cess	tar-ry
ser-mon	spik-nard	suc-cinct	tä-vern
ser-vice	spin-dle	suc-cour	tay-lor
se-ven	spi-rit	sud-den	tem-per
se-ver	D. sprawl-ing	suf-fer	tem-ple
sex-ton	sprin-kle	suf-fice	tem-pest
sham-bles	squan-der	suf-frage	ten-der
shē-kle	squir-rel	su-gar	te-nent
shel-ter	sta-ble	sug-gest	ten-nant
shē-riff	stag-ger	sul-phur	ten-nor
ship-board	stam-mer	sum-mer	te-nure
ship-wrack	stan-za	sun-day	ter-rour
shil-ling	sta-ple	sup-per	them-selves
shō-vel	sta-tue	sup-plant	thim-ble
shoul-der	sta-ture	sup-ply	thir-teen
sic-kle	sta-tute	sup-port	thir-ty
si-lence	steā-dy	sup-pose	thī-ſtle
sil-ver	ſtee-ple	sup-press	thī-ther
ſim-nel	ſter-ling	ſu-preme	thou-ſand
ſim-ple	ſtew-ard	ſur-face	threat-ning
ſin-cere	ſti-pend	ſur-feit	thrift-ty
ſi-new	ſtir-rop	ſur-mount	thum-mim
ſin-gle	ſto-ick	ſur-prize	thua-der
ſir-rah	ſto-mack or	ſur-round	thurs-day
ſi-ſter	ſtō-mach	ſu-ſpect	til-lage
ſlaugh-ter	ſto-ry	ſu-ſtain	tim-ber
ſlen-der	ſtran-ger	ſwā-dle	tim-brel
ſlō-ven	ſtri-ving	ſwag-ger	tinc-ture
ſlug-gard	ſtrum-pet	ſwal-low	tin-der
ſlum-ber	ſtub-ble	ſymp-ton	tin-gle
ſmō-ther	ſtub-born	ſy-nod	tiſ-ſue
ſnuſ-fers	ſtū-dy	ſy-rup	ti-tle
ſo-ber	ſtur-dy	ſy-ſtem	ti-tle
ſoc-ket	ſtur-geon	T	to-ken
ſō-lace	ſub-due	Ta-ble	to-paz
ſō-lemn	ſub-jeſt	tä-lent	tō-pick
ſō-lid	ſub-mit	tal-low	tor-ment
ſon-net	ſub-ſcribe	tam-my	tor-toiſe
ſor-did	ſub-ſiſt	tan-gent	tor-ture
ſor-row	ſub-ſtance	tan-kard	tor-rent
			tow-el

Words of two Syllables.

tow-el	tur-ret	vir-gin	wea-ry
to-tal	tur-tle	vī-sit	weā-ther
tow-er	tu-tour	um-brage	wed-ding
trac-tate	twen-ty	un-cle	wel-come
traf-fick	ty-rant	un-cléan	whee-zing
or	V	un-der	whē-ther
traf-fique	Va-cant	u-nite	whī-ther
tray-tor	val-ley	un-known	whol-som
tram-mel	vā-lour	un-taught	D. whore-dom
trām-ple	vā-lue	un-til	wick-ed
tran-scend	vā-nish	vo-cal	wī-dow
trans-form	va-pour	vol-ley	wil-low
trans-fer	van-quisht	vō-lume	win-now
trans-gress	var-nish	vō-mit	win-ter
tra-pan	vas-sal	vouch-safe	wī-zard or
trā-vel	vay-vode	vow-el	wī-lard
trā-verſe	vel-lum	voy-age	wiſ-dom
trea-cle	vel-vet	up-braid	wit-neſs
trea-ſure	vē-nom	up-per	wit-ty
trea-ſon	ven-ture	ur-chin	wo-ful
trē-ble	ver-diſt	ur-gent	wō-man
trem-ble	ver-ger	u-rine	wō-men
tren-cher	ver-tue	u-surp	won-der
trē-spas	or	ut-moſt	worm-wood
tri-al	vir-tue	ut-ter	wor-ſhip
tri-bute	veſ-ſel	vul-gar	wor-thy
tri-bune	veſt-ment	vul-ture	wrin-kle
tric-kle	vē-ſtry	W	Y
tri-dent	vē-ſture	Wa-fer	Year-ly
tri-ſle	vi-al	wag-gon	D. yawn-ing
tro-phy	vī-car	wain-ſcot	D. yield-ed
trou-ble	vic-tor	wal-low	yel-low
tru-ant	vi-gil	wan-der	yeo man
trum-pet	vij-lage	wan-ton	yon-der
tueſ-day	vil-lain	war-fare	youth-ful
tu-lip	vint-ner	war-rant	Z
tu-mour	vine-yard	waf-fail	Ze-nith
tu-mult	vi-ol	wa-ter	
tur-bant	vi-per	weā-pon	

Words of three Syllables.

A	ab-di-cate	a-bor-tive	ab-ſti-nence
A-ban-don	a-bō-liſh	a-bro-gate	ab-ſtru-five
			a-bun-

a-bun-dance	a-pö-ſtle	bat-che-lor	că-te-chiſm
a-bu-five	a-pö-ſtate	bdel-li-um	ca-te-chize
ab-ſol-ved	ap-pă-rel	be-li-al	că-te-chiſt
ab-ſo-lute	ap-pa-rent	bě-ne-ſice	că-tho-lick
ac-ci-dence	ap-pen dix	bě-ne-fit	or
ac-com-pliſh	ap-per-tain	bŷ-ga-my	că-tho-lique
ac-cu-rate	ap-pe-tite	bi-go-try	ca-va-lier
ac-qui-eſce	ap-pre-hend	biſ-ſex-tile	ca-val-ry
a-crö-ſtick	ap-pren-tice	blun-der-buſſ	ca-ve-at
ac-tu-ate	a-pri-cock	boi-ſtē-rous	cau-te-lous
ă-da-mant	a-que-duct	boun-ti-ful	cau-ti-on
ad-ja-cent	ă-ra-ble	bra-va-do	cau-ti-ous
ad-ju-tant	arch-an-gel	bre-vi-ty	cē-le-brate
ad-mŷ-ral	ar-chi-tect	bre-vi-ate	cen-tu-ry
ad-mö-niſh	ar-gu-ment	brŷ-gan-dine	cer-ti-fy
a-dö-ring	ar-mo-ry	bul-li-on	cham-ber-lain
ad-van-tage	ar-ro-gant	bur-gla-ry	cham-pi-on
ad-ven-ture	ar-te-ry	bu-ri-al	chan-cel-lor
ad-ver-tiſe	ar-ti-cle	bu-fi-neſſ	chan-ce-ry
ad-vo-cate	aſ-ſaſ-ſine	C	chă-rac-ter
ad-vow-ſon	aſ-ſem-ble	Că-bi-net	chă-ri-ot
aſ-ſa-ble	aſ-ſump-tive	cal-cu-late	chă-ri-ty
a-go-ny	a-ſtö-niſh	că-len-der	chē-ru-bim
ă-la-mode	a-ſun-der	can-ti-cle	chi-me-ra
al-be-it	at-tor-ney	că-pi-tal	chi-val-ry
al-chy-miſt	at-tri-bute	ca-pri-corn	cho-co-late
al-der-man	ă-va-ri-ce	cap-ti-ous	chrö-ni-cle
a-li-en	au-di-ble	cap-ti-vate	chry-ſo-lite
ă-li-ment	au-di-tor	că-pu-chin	chy-mi-cal
a-mo-rous	au-then-tick	ca-ra-van	chy-mi-ſtry
a-me-thyſt	a-vē-nue	că-ra-bine	cin-na-mon
ăl-reă-dy	au-gu-ry	car-bun-cle	cir-cu-late
am-ne-ſty	au-tho-riſe	car-di-nal	cir-cum-flex
am-baſ-ſy	B	car-me-lite	cir-cum-ſcribe
a-mi-ty	Bac-cha-nals	car-na-val	cir-cum-ſpect
ă-na-gram	bal-co-ny	car-pen-ter	cir-cum-ſtance
a-nar-chy	bar-ba-riſm	car-ri-age	cir-cum-vent
an-ce-ſtor	bar-ba-rous	car-ri-on	cŷ-ti-zen
an-cho-vy	bă-ro-net	că-ſti-gate	cit-ta-del
an-ci-ent	bar-ri-er	că-ſu-al	clan-dē-ſtine
an-gli-ciſm	bar-ri-ſter	că-ſu-iſt	clă-ri-fy
ă-ni-mate	bă-ſi-liſk	că-ra-raſt	clă-ren-cieux
an-ti-chriſt	bă-ſti-on	că-ta-logue	clă-ſi-cal
a-pho-riſm	bat-tle-ments	ca-the-dral	cle-men-cy
	G		co-do-

co-do-cil	cord-wai-ner	de-lin-quent	do-na-tive
co-e-qual	cor-mo-rant	de-li-ver	dow-a-ger
cõ-gni-sance	cõ-ro-ner	de-mon-strate	dra-pe-ry
co-he-rent	cor-po-ral	de-ni-zen	du-bi-ous
cõ-lo-nel	cor-pu-late	de-o-dand	dun-ge-on
cõ-lo-ny	cor-pu-lent	dẽ-pu-ty	du-pli-cate
col-lo-ques	cor-re-spond	de-pre-cate	du-ra-ble
cõ-me-dy	cor-ro-five	de-ro-gate	dul-ci-mer
cõ-mi-cal	cõ-ve-nant	dẽ-so-late	E
com-pa-ny	coun-te-nance	dẽ-spe-rate	E-bo-ny
com-part-ment	coun-ter-feit	dẽ-sti-ny	e-clyp-tick
com-pe-tent	coun-ter-mand	dẽ-sti-tute	ẽ-di-fice
com-ple-ment	coun-ter-mine	de-struc-tive	ẽ-di-fy
com-pli-ces	coun-ter-pane	de-ter-mine	ẽ-du-cate
com-port-ment	coun-ter-poise	dẽ-tri-ment	ef-fa-ble
com-pre-hend	coun-ter-vail	de-vi-ate	e-gri-tude
con-cu-bine	cour-te-sie	dex-tẽ-rous	ẽ-le-gant
con-de-scend	crẽ-di-ble	di-a-dem	ẽ-le-ment
con-fi-scate	cri-mi-nal	di-a-lect	ẽ-le-phant
con-gre-gate	cri-ti-cal	di-a-logue	ẽ-le-vate
con-gru-ous	crõ-co-dile	di-a-mond	ẽ-le-ven
con-jec-ture	cru-ci-fix	di-a-per	e-lo-quence
con-ju-gal	cru-ci-fy	di-a-ry	em-bar-go
con-junc-ture	cru-di-ty	dic-ta-tor	em-bas-sy
con-sci-ence	cru-el-ty	dif-fi-cult	em-bel-lish
con-sci-ous	cu-bi-cal	dif-fi-dent	em-bẽ-zil
con-se-crate	cu-cu-mer	dĩ-gni-fy	em-broi-der
con-se-quence	cul-pa-ble	di-lem-ma	em-bry-on
con-sĩ-der	cul-ti-vate	dĩ-li-gence	ẽ-me-rald
con-so-nant	cu-pi-dous	di-nĩ-nish	e-mer-gent
con-sta-ble	cu-ri-ous	di-o-cess	ẽ-me-rod
con-stran-cy	cũ-shi-on	dĩ-sa-ster	ẽ-mi-nence
con-sump-tive	cũ-sto-dy	dĩ-sci-ple	em-pe-ror
con-sti-tute	D	dĩ-sci-pline	em-pha-sis
con-tem-plate	Dam-ni-fy	dis-junc-tive	ẽ-mu-late
con-ti-nence	de-ca-logue	dis-si-pate	e-nã-miel
con-tra-dict	de-cen-cy	dis-sem-ble	en-dea-vour
con-tra-ry	de-crẽ-pid	dis-so-lute	ẽ-ne-my
con-trib-ute	dẽ-di-cate	dis-so-nant	ẽ-ner-gy
con-tri-vance	de-co-rum	di-ur-nal	e-her-vate
con-tro-vert	de-fen-five	dõ-cu-ment	en-fran-chise
con-vin-ced	de-i-fy	do-me-stick	en-mi-ty
co-pi-ous	de-i-ty	dõ-mi-neer	e-nor-mous
cor-di-al	dẽ-li-cate	do-na-tist	en-sam-ple
			en-ti-ty

en-ti-ty
 en-vi-ous
 en-vi-ron
 ě-pi-cene
 ě-pi-cure
 ě-pi-gram
 e-pi-ſtle
 ě-pi-thet
 ě-pi-logue
 e-qua-tor
 ě-qui-page
 ě-qui-ty
 e-ſtă-bliſh
 ě-ſti-mate
 e-ter-nal
 e-ter-nize
 eu-cha-riſt
 ě-vi-dence
 eu-lo-gy
 eu-pho-ny
 ex-cre-ment
 ex-hĭ-bit
 ex-i-gent
 ex-o-dus
 ex-or-ciſm
 ex-or-cize
 ex-pi-ate
 ex-pe-dite
 ex-pli-cate
 ex-plĭ-cite
 ex-quiſite
 ex-ta-ſie
 ex-ter-nal
 ex-tin-guiſh
 ex-tir-pate
 ex-trinſick
 F
 Fă-bu-lous
 fac-ti-on
 fac-ti-ous
 fa-cul-ty
 faith-ful-ly
 fal-la-cy
 fal-fi-ty

fa-mi-ly
 fan-tă-ſtick
 fa-ſhi-on
 fe-al-ty
 fe-lo-ny
 fe-mi-nine
 fe-of-fee
 fer-ven-cy
 fe-ru-la
 fe-ſti-val
 fic-ti-on
 fil-thi-neſs
 fi-li-al
 fi-ſtu-la
 fop-pe-ry
 for-ge-ry
 for-ni-cate
 for-ti-fy
 fran-kin-cenſe
 frau-du-lent
 fruc-ti-fy
 fru-men-ty
 fu-gi-tive
 func-ti-on
 fun-da-ment
 fu-ne-ral
 fu-ri-ous
 fur-ni-ture
 fur-ri-er

G

Gal-le-ry
 gar-ri-ſon
 gĕ-ne-ral
 gĕ-ne-rate
 gĕ-ne-rous
 gen-tle-man
 gĕ-n u-ine
 glu-ti-nous
 gra-ci-ous
 gră-du-ate
 gra-na-do
 gra-ti-tude
 graſ-hop-per

gun-pow-der
 H
 Hand-ker-chief
 har-bin-ger
 har-mo-ny
 hĕ-miſphere
 head-bo-rough
 hep-tar-chy
 hĕ-re-ſy
 hĕ-re-tick
 he-ri-ot
 hĕ-ri-tage
 hĕ-ro-ick
 hĭ-de-ous
 hĭ-ſto-ry
 hŏ-mi-cide
 hŏ-mi-ly
 ho-ri-zon
 ho-roſcope
 hor-ri-ble
 hu-go-not
 hy-po-crite

I

I-de-a
 ĭ-di-om
 ĭ-di-ot
 jeo-par-dy
 je-su-it
 ig-no-ble
 ĭ-gno-rant
 ĭ-gno-rance
 il-le-gal
 il-lŭ-ſtrate
 ĭ-mi-tate
 im-ma-ture
 im-mi-nent
 im-par-lance
 im-ple-ments
 im-plĭ-cite
 im-por-tune
 im-poſ-thume
 im-po-tent
 im-pre-cate
 im-pu-dent

in-car-nate
 in-cen-tive
 in-ci-dent
 in-cluſive
 in-cul-cate
 in-cum-bent
 in-di-cate
 in-di-gent
 in-di-rect
 in-dul-gence
 in-dul-gent
 in-fa-my
 in-fan-cy
 in-fer-nal
 in-fi-nite
 in-flu-ence
 in-he-rent
 in-he-rit
 in-hĭ-bit
 in-no-cent
 in-fi-pid
 in-so-lent
 inſpi-red
 in-ſti-gate
 in-ſti-tute
 in ſtru-ment
 in-tel-leſt
 in-ter-cede
 in-ter-cept
 in-ter-course
 in-tĕ-reſt
 in-ter-nal
 in-ter-poſe
 in-ter-pret
 in-ter-val
 in-ter-vene
 in-tĕr-view
 in-tĕ-ſtine
 in-tĕ-ſtate
 in-ti-mate
 in-tri-cate
 in-tro-duce
 in-vă-lid
 in-vei-gle

G 2

in-vo-

in-vo-cate	mă-ri-time	N	op-po-site
jo-vi-al	mar-ri-age	Nar-ra-tive	ö-pu-lent
i-ro-ny	mar-ma-let	na-ti-on	ö-ra-cle
i-vo-ry	mar-ti-al	na-vi-gate	or-di-nance
ju-bi-le	mă-scu-line	ně-gli-gent	ö-ri-fice
ju-da-ism	ma-sa-cre	nigh-tin-gale	or-na-ment
K	ma-ter-nal	noc-tur-nal	or-tho-dox
Kă-len-der	ma-tri-cide	nö-mi-nate	ö-ver-ture
kil-der-kin	me-chă-nick	no-ta-ble	out-law-ry
L	me-di-ate	no-ta-ry	P
Lă-by-rinth	me-di-cine	no-ti-fy	Pă-ci-fy
la-i-ty	mě-di-tate	nö-vel-ty	pă-la-tine
lar-ce-ny	mě-lo-dy	no-vem-ber	pal-li-ate
lă-ti-tude	mě-mo-ry	nul-li-fy	pa-pa-cy
lea-che-ry	men-di-cant	nu-me-rate	pă-ra-ble
lě-ga-cy	men-ti-on	nu-me-rous	pă-ra-dice
le-gi-ble	mer-chan-dise	nun-ne-ry	pă-ra-dox
le-gi-on	mes-sen-ger	nup-ti-al	pă-ra-graph
lě-ni-ty	mes-si-as	nu-tri-ment	pă-ral-lel
let-ti-ces	mes-su-age	O	pă-ra-mount
lě-ve-ret	mě-ta-phor	Ob-du-rate	pă-ra-phrase
lě-vi-ty	mī-li-tant	o-bey-fance	pă-ra-site
lī-be-ral	mil-li-on	ö-be-lisk	pă-ra-cide
lī-ber-ty	mī-ne-ral	ob-se-quy	pa-ri-ty
lieu-tě-nant	mī-ni-ster	ob-ser-vance	par-ti-al
lo-ga-rithm	mī-ra-cle	ob-so-lete	par-ti-cle
lon-gi-tude	mī-se-ry	ob-fta-cle	pas-si-on
lu-na-tick	mī-schie-vous	ob-fti-nate	pa-ti-ence
lū-shi-ous	mī-tj-gate	ob-vi-ous	pa-tri-arch
ly-ri-cal	mö-de-rate	oc-ci-dent	pau-ci-ty
M	mol-li-fy	oc-cu-lift	pě-da-gogue
Ma-ca-roons	mö-nu-ment	oc-cur-rent	pě-di-gree
mă-ce-rate	mor-ti-fy	o-ce-an	pě-li-can
mă-gi-strate	mo-ti-on	oc-to-ber	pě-nal-ty
mă-gni-fy	moun-te-bank	o-di-ous	pě-ne-trate
ma-ga-zine	mul-ti-ply	of-fen-sive	pen-si-on
mă-je-fy	mul-ti-tude	of-fi-cer	pe-nu-ry
ma-ñ-gnant	mu-fi-cal	o-lym-pick	pen-te-coft
ma-ho-met	mu-ta-ble	ö-mi-nous	per-ju-ry
mă-ni-fest	mu-ti-ny	ö-ne-rate	per-pe-trate
mă-ni-fold	mu-tu-al	ö-ni-ons	per-qui-site
mă-nu-al	my-ri-ad	ö-pe-rate	per-se-cute
mă-nu-script	my-ste-ry	o-pi-um	per-se-vere
mă-ri-ner		op-por-tune	per-ti-nent
			pě-fti-lence

pě-sti-lence	prö-fli-gate	re-gi-cide	sa-ti-ate
pě-tu-lant	prö-ge-ny	re-gi-ment	sa-tis-fy
phä-ri-see	pro-hi-bit	re-gi-on	sa-vi-our
phi-li-stine	pro-mul-gate	rě-gi-ster	scor-pi-on
pid-ge-on	prö-pa-gate	rě-gu-lar	scrip-tu-ral
pi-e-ty	prö-per-ty	re-in-force	scri-pu-lous
pi-na-cle	prö-phe-cy	re-lin-quish	scri-ti-ny
plen-ti-ful	or	re-me-dy	scul-li-on
po-e-try	prö-phe-sy	re-mem-ber	se-cre-cy
pö-li-cy	pro-se-cute	re-mon-strate	or
pö-li-tick	prö-se-lyte	ren-de-vouze	se-cre-fy
pome-grä-nate	prö-te-stant	rě-no-vate	sec-ti-on
pon-dě-rous	pro-ven-der	rě-par-ty	se-cu-lar
po-pe-ry	pro-vo-cate	re-plě-nish	se-du-cer
pö-pu-lar	psal-te-ry	re-plě-via	se-ni-or
po-pu-lous	pu-bli-can	re-pre-hend	sen-su-al
por-ti-on	pu-iff-ance	re-pre-sent	sen-si-ble
port-man-teau	punc-tu-al	re-pro-bate	sen-si-tive
por-trai-ture	pu-ri-fy	re-qui-em	sep-tem-ber
pos-si-ble	pu-ri-tan	re-qui-ted	se-pa-rate
pö-si-tive	pu-ri-ty	rě-qui-site	se-pul-chre
po-ten-tate	pu-tri-fy	re-sem-ble	or
pö-ver-ty	py-ra-mid	re-ti-nue	se-pul-cher
prac-ti-cal	Q	re-tri-bute	se-quě-ster
pre-am-ble	Qua-dran-gle	re-tro-grade	se-ra-phem
pre-ce-dent	quä-li-fy	re-vě-nue	se-ri-ous
pre-ci-ous	quä-li-ty	rě-ve-rend	ser-vi-tor
prě-ci-pice	quan-ti-ty	rě-ve-rence	ser-vi-tude
pre-ju-dice	qua-ren-tine	rě-ve-rent	se-ven-teen
prě-la-cy	quě-ri-ster	re-view-ing	se-ve-ral
pre-mu-nire	quě-ru-lous	rĭ-baul-dry	fig-ni-fy
prě-sby-ter	quě-sti-on	roy-al-ty	fi-mi-le
pre-sump-tive	quin-tes-sence	ru-mi-nate	fin-gu-lar
prě-si-dent	quo-ti-ent	ru-di-ments	fi-ni-ster
pre-va-lent	R	rup-ti-on	fi-tu-ate
pre-vi-ous	Ra-di-ant	S.	skě-le-ton
prĭ-mi-tive	ra-di-cal	Sa-cra-ment	slip-pe-ry
prin-ci-pal	ra-pi-er	sa-cri-fice	so-phi-ster
prin-ci-ple	ra-ri-ty	sa-cri-ledge	so-phi-stry
prĭ-vi-ledge	rā-ve-nous	sad-du-ces	for-ce-ry
prĭ-vi-ly	re-com-pence	sa-la-ry	soul-di-er
pro-ba-ble	re-con-cile	sanc-ti-fy	spā-ni-el
pro-bi-ty	re-cre-ate	san-he-drim	spě-ci-al
prö-di-gy	rec-ti-fy	sa-tur-day	spě-ci-fy
			spě-ci-men

Words of three Syllables.

spe-ci-men	syl-la-ble	tur-bu-lent	vi-o-lence
spec-ta-cle	syl-lo-gism	tur-pen-tine	vi-o-lent
spe-c-ta-tor	sym-pa-thize	tur-pi-tude	vi-o-lin
spe-cu-late	sym-pa-thy	tym-pa-ny	vir-gi-nals
spu-ri-ous	sy-na-gogue	ty-pi-cal	vĩ-fi-ble
squi-nan-cy	Sy-ri-an	ty-ran-nize	vĩ-fi-on
sta-ti-on	T	V	vĩ-tri-ol
stig-ma-tize	Tar-pau-lin	Va-can-cy	ul-ti-mate
sti-mu-late	te-di-ous	va-cu-um	unc-ti-on
stre-nu-ous	tẽ-le-scope	vã-ga-bond	un-der-mine
stro-ma-cher	tem-po-rize	va-li-ant	u-ni-corn
stra-ta-gem	te-na-ble	vã-ni-ty	u-ni-form
straw-ber-ry	ter-ri-ble	va-ri-ance	u-ni-on
stu-di-ous	ter-ri-bly	va-ri-ous	u-ni-ty
stu-pi-fy	ter-ri-er	vã-ti-can	u-ni-verse
sub-ni-five	ter-ti-an	ve-he-ment	un-sta-ble
sub-se-quent	tẽ-sta-ment	ven-di-ble	võ-lun-tee-r
sub-si-dy	tẽ-sta-tor	ve-ne-ry	u-su-age
sub-sti-tute	tẽ-sti-fy	ve-ni-al	u-su-al
sub-ti-lity	teu-to-nick	vẽ-ni-son	u-su-rer
suc-ces-sor	the-o-rick	ver-de-grease	u-su-ry
suf-fo-cate	the-o-ry	vẽ-ri-ty	u-ten-sils
suf-fra-gan	ti-tu-lar	vẽ-te-ran	W
sum-ma-ry	to-bac-co	vice-ge-rent	Wed-nes-day
sup-pli-ant	to-ge-ther	vĩ-ci-ous	wi-dow-er
sup-pli-cant	tol-le-rate	vic-tu-al	wil-der-ness
sur-feit-ing	trac-ta-ble	vĩ-gi-lant	Y
sur-ro-gate	tra-gi-cal	vĩ-la-ny	Yẽ-ster-day
sur-sin-gle	tran-spa-rent	vĩ-li-fy	yẽ-ster-night
or	treã-che-rous	vin-di-cate	Z
sur-cin-gle	tri-bu-nal	vin-dic-tive	Zo-di-ak
sy-ca-more	tri-ni-ty	vĩ-ne-gar	
sy-co-phand	tri-vi-al	vi-o-late	

Words of Four Syllables.

A	ac-com-mo-date	a-dul-te-rate
Ab-bre-vi-ate	a-cel-da-ma	a-dul-te-ry
a-bĩ-li-ty	a-ci-di-ty	af-fec-ti-on
a-bõ-mi-nate	ad-mi-ni-ster	af-fi-da-vit
ã-ca-de-my	ad-mis-si-on	af-fi-ni-ty
ac-cẽ-le-rate	ad-ver-ten-cy	af-flic-ti-on
ac-ces-sa-ry	D ad-ver-tise-ment	a-gri-cul-ture
ac-ces-si-ble	a-du-la-ti-on	a-gri-mo-ny
		ã-la-ba-ster

ă-la-ba-fter
 a-lă-cri-ty
 al-le-gi-ance
 al-le-go-ry
 al-lu-fi-on
 am-baf-fa-dor
 am-bi-gu-ous
 am-bi-ti-on
 a-mi-a-ble
 ă mi-ca-ble
 am-phī-bi-ous
 ă-na-bap-tiſt
 a-nă-lo-gy
 a-nă-lo-giſm
 a-nă-ly-liſ
 ă-na-the-ma
 a-nă-to-mize
 a-nă-to-my
 an-ge-li-cal
 an-ni-hi-late
 an-nun-ci-ate
 an-ti-quar-y
 an-ti-qui-ty
 an-ti-pa-thy
 an-ti-the-fiſ
 a-pō-ca-lyps
 a-po-cri-phal
 a-pō-lo-gize
 a-po-lo-gy
 a-pō-ſta-cy
 a-pō-ſta-tize
 a-pō-ſto-lick
 ap-pă-ri-tor
 ap-pel-la-tive
 ap-pre-hen-five
 ap-pro-pin-quate
 ap-pro-pri-ate
 ap-pur-te-nance
 ar-bi-tra-ment
 ar-bi-tra-ry
 ar-bi-tra-tor
 a-rith-me-tick
 ar-ti-cu-late
 ar-til-le-ry

ă-ſper-fi-on
 aſ-faſ-fi-nate
 aſ-fi-du-ous
 aſ-fi-mu-late
 aſ-ſo-ci-ate
 aſ-ſump-ti-on
 a-ſtrō-lo-ger
 a-ſtrō-lo-gy
 a-ſtrō-no-mer
 a-ſtrō-no-my
 at-ten-ti-on
 at-tē-nu-ate
 au-da-ci-ous
 au-thō-ri-ty

B

Bar-ba-ri-an
 bar-bă-ri-ty
 bar-ri-ca-do
 be-a-ti-fy
 be-a-ti-tude
 be-ha-vi-our
 be-nē-fi-cence
 bē-ne-fac-tor
 be-nē-vo-lence
 be-nē-vo-lent
 bi-tu-mi-nous

C

Ca-lă-mi-ty
 ca-me-li-on
 ca-nō-ni-cal
 ca-pă-ci-ty
 ca-pi-tu-late
 ca-pri-ci-ous
 cap-ti-vi-ty
 ca-tă-ſt-ro-phē
 că-te-chu-men
 ca-thō-li-can
 ca-thō-li-cal
 ca-ter-pil-lar
 ce-lē-bri-ty
 ce-le-ri-ty
 ce-le-ſti-al
 cen-ſo-ri-ous
 cen-tu-ri-on

ce-re-mo-ny
 cer-ti-fi-cate
 ceſ-fa-ti-on
 chi-rur-ge-on
 chro-nō-lo-gy
 cir-cum-fe-rence
 co-ac-ti-on
 co-ad-ju-tant
 co-ad-ju-tor
 cō-lă-te-ral
 col-la-ti-on
 col-lec-ti-on
 col-le-gi-ate
 col-lu-fi-on
 com-bū-ſti-ble
 com-bū-ſti-on
 cō-mē-di-an
 cōm-me-mo-rate
 com-miſ-fa-ry
 com-miſ-fi-on
 com-mo-di-ous
 com-mo-di-ty
 com-mu-ni-cate
 com-mu-ni-on
 com-mu-ni-ty
 com-pă-ni-on
 com-paſ-fi-on
 com-pen-di-ous
 com-pen-di-um
 com-pen-ſa-ble
 com-pe-ten-cy
 com-pe-ti-tor
 com-pla-cen-cy
 com-plec-ti-on
 com-pō-fi-tor
 com-preſ-fi-on
 com-pre-hen-five
 com-pul-fi-on
 com-punc-ti-on
 com-pu-ta-ble
 con-că-vi-ty
 con-cep-ti-on
 con-clu-fi-on
 con-cu-piſcence

con-cuſ-

con-cuf-fi-on	de-coc-ti-on	e-gre-gi-ous	ex-p
con-dŷ-ti-on	de-fec-ti-on	e-ŷa-cu-late	ex-p
con-fa-bu-late	de-fi-ci-ent	e-jec-ti-on	ex-p
con-fec-ti-on	de-gē-ne-rate	e-lā-bo-rate	ex-p
con-fe-dē-rate	de-jec-ti-on	e-lec-ti-on	ex-t
con-leŷ-fi-on	de-lec-ta-ble	e-le-gan-cy	ex-t
con-fu-fi-on	de-lŷ-be-rate	e-li-gi-ble	ex-t
con-grā-tu-late	dē-li-ca-cy	e-lu-fi-on	ex-tr
con-gru-i-ty	de-li-ci-ous	e-ly-fi-um	ex-tr
con-junc-ti-on	de-li-ne-ate	e-mā-scu-late	ex-tr
con-fi-ŷto-ry	de-lu-fi-on	e-miŷ-fi-on	ex-tr
con-ŷpŷ-cu-ous	de-mō-crā-cy	em-phā-ti-cal	ex-u
con-ŷpŷ-ra-cy	de-mo-ni-ack	en-co-mi-um	ex-ŷ
con-ŷpŷ-ra-tor	de-pau-pe-rate	en-thu-fi-aŷm	
con-ŷtruc-ti-on	de-po-pu-late	e-nor-mi-ty	Fa-ch
con-ŷump-ti-on	de-pref-fi-on	e-pŷ-ŷco-pal	ŷal-la
con-ta-gi-on	de-ri-fi-on	e-pŷ-to-mize	ŷa-m
con-ta-gi-ous	de-ŷcrip-ti-on	e-quŷ-vo-cal	ŷan-t
con-tā-mi-nate	de-ŷer-ti-on	e-quŷ-vo-cate	ŷa-ftŷ
con-ten-ti-on	dē-ŷpi-ca-ble	e-rā-di-cate	ŷe-br
con-ti-nen-cy	de-ŷtruc-ti-on	er-ro-ne-ous	ŷe-rō
con-trac-ti-on	de-trac-ti-on	e-rup-ti-on	ŷer-t
con-tri-ti-on	dex-tē-ri-ty	eŷ-ŷen-ti-al	ŷe-ftŷ
con-tro-ver-ŷy	di-ā-go-nal	e-ter-ni-ty	ŷi-gu
con-tu-ma-cy	di-ā-me-ter	e-the-ri-al	ŷla-g
con-ve-ni-ent	di-a-pa-ŷon	e-vā-cu-ate	for-n
con-vic-ti-on	diŷ-fu-fi-on	e-van-ge-liŷt	ŷra-g
con-vul-fi-on	di-greŷ-fi-on	e-va-po-rate	ŷru-i
cor-de-li-er	di-men-ŷi-on	e-va-fi-on	
cor-po-re-al	di-mŷ-nu-tive	e-vic-ti-on	Gar-
cor-pu-len-cy	diŷ-cuŷ-fi-on	e-vi-ta-ble	gram
cor-rec-ti-on	diŷ-ŷec-ti-on	eu-pho-ni-ous	
cor-ri-gi-ble	diŷ-ŷen-ti-on	ex-ā-ŷpe-rate	Ha-b
cor-rō-bo-rate	diŷ-fi-mu-late	ex-clu-fi-on	ha-b
cor-rup-ti-on	di-vŷ-fi-on	ex-em-pla-ry	hal-l
cō-ŷmo-gra-phy	do-mi-ni-on	ex-em-pli-ŷy	har-n
cre-ā-ti-on	dox-ō-lo-gy	ex-emp-ti-on	her-n
cre-du-li-ty	E	ex-hŷ-le-rāte	he-te
cu-pŷ-di-ty	E-bri-e-ty	ex-ō-ne-rate	hi-e
D	eŷ-ŷe-mi-nate	ex-o-ra-ble	hō-ŷ
Dam-na-ti-on	eŷ-fi-ca-cy	ex-or-bi-tant	hu-n
de-bŷ-li-ty	eŷ-fi-ci-ent	ex-pan-ŷi-on	hy-d
de-cen-ni-al	eŷ-fi-gi-es	ex-pe-di-ent	hy-d
de-cŷ-fi-on	eŷ-fu-ŷi-on	ex-pe-ri-ence	hy-p

ex-pe-ri-ment
ex-po-si-tor
ex-pres-si-on
ex-pul-si-on
ex-tē-nu-ate
ex-te-ri-or
ex-tor-ti-on
ex-trac-ti-on
ex-trā-va-gant
ex-trē-mi-ty
ex-trin-si-cal
ex-u-be-rant
ex-ul-ce-rate

F

Fa-cī-li-ty
fal-la-ci-ous
fa-mī-li-ar
fan-tā-sti-cal
fa-ſti-di-ous
fe-bru-a-ry
fe-rō-ci-ty
fer-tī-li-ty
fe-ſti-vi-ty
fi-gu-ra-tive
fla-gī-ti-ous
for-mi-da-ble
fra-gī-li-ty
fru-i-ti-on

G

Gar-ru-li-ty
gram-mā-ti-cal

H

Ha-ber-da-ſher
ha-ber-gi-on
hal-le-lu-jah
har-mo-ni-ous
her-mā-phro-dite
he-te-ro-dox
hi-e-rar-chy
hū-spi-ta-ble
hu-mī-li-ty
hy-dro-gra-phy
hy-drō-pi-cal
hy-per-bo-le

hy-pō-cri-sy
hy-po-the-sis

I

Ĵā-ni-za-ry
i-den-ti-ty
i-gno-mi-ny
il-lī-te-rate
il-lu-mi-nate
il-lū-ſtri-ous
im-mā-cu-late
im-me-di-ate
im-mer-si-on
im-mu-ni-ty
im-mu-ta-ble
im-par-ti-al
im-pē-di-ment
im-pe-ri-ous
im-per-ti-nent
im-pē-tu-ous
im-pla-ca-ble
im-por-tu-nate
im-pō-ve-riſh
im-pres-si-on
im-pu-ni-ty
in-ceſ-ſant-ly
in-cī-fi-on
in-con-gru-ous
in-cor-po-rate
in-dē-fi-nite
in-de-li-ble
in-dem-ni-fy
in-dem-ni-ty
in-ef-fa-ble
in-fec-ti-ous
in-fe-ri-our
in-ge-ni-ous
Ĵ-nī-qui-ty
Ĵ-nī-ti-ate
in-junc-ti-on
in-ju-ri-ous
in-ſcrip-ti-on
in-ſcru-ta-ble
in-ſī-nu-ate
in-spec-ti-on

H

in-ſtruc-ti-on
in-tē-gri-ty
in-tel-li-gence
in-ten-ti-on
in-ter-ceſ-for
in-te-ri-our
in-ter-lo-per
in-va-si-on
in-ven-ti-on
in-ven-to-ry
in-vē-te-rate
in-vi-o-late
in-vī-fi-ble
i-rō-ni-cal
ir-rē-gu-lar
ir-rē-ve-rent
ir-rup-ti-on
ju-di-ca-ture
ju-dī-ci-al
ju-dī-ci-ous

L

La-bo-ri-ous
lā-pi-da-ry
lā-ſci-vi-ous
le-ger-de-main
le-gī-ſta-tive
le-gī-ti-mate
le-vi-a-than
li-bī-di-nous
li-cen-ti-ate
li-cen-ti-ous
le-vī-ti-cal
lieu-tē-nan-cy
lī-tī-gi-ous
lux-u-ri-ous

M

Ma-gī-ci-an
mā-gni-fi-cence
mā-le-fac-tor
ma-le-vo-lent
ma-li-ci-ous
ma-te-ri-al
mā-the-ma-ticks
ma-trī-cu-late

mā-tri-

mă-tri-mo-ny
ma-tu-ri-ty
mē-lan-cho-ly
mē-lo-di-ous
mē-mo-ra-ble
mē-mo-ri-al
mer-ce-na-ry
me-rī-di-an
mē-ta-mor-phose
me-trō-po-lis
mī-li-ta-ry
mi-lī-ti-a
mo-nă-ste-ry
mu-ni-fi-cence
mu-si-ci-an

N

Nar-ra-ti-on
na-ti-vi-ty
na-vi-ga-ble
ne-ces-si-ty
ne-cro-man-cy
no-bī-li-ty
no-to-ri-ous

O

O-be-di-ence
ob-jec-ti-on
ō-bla-ti-on
ō-bli-te-rate
ō-bli-vi-on
ob-nox-i-ous
ob-struc-ti-on
oc-ca-si-on
oc-cur-ren-ces
oe-cō-no-my
of-fi-ci-ous
o-lym-pi-ad
om-ni-po-tent
om-ni-pre-sent
om-ni-sci-ent
o-pī-ni-on
op-pres-si-on
op-pro-bri-ous
o-ra-ti-on
or-di-na-ry

o-rī-gi-nal
out-ra-gi-ous

P

Pa-nē-gy-rick
par-tī-cu-lar
par-tī-ti-on
pa-thē-ti-cal
pă-tri-mo-ny
pa-vī-li-on
pe-cu-li-ar
pe-nu-ri-ous
per-cus-si-on
per-dī-ti-on
pe-remp-to-ry
per-sec-ti-on
per-fi-di-ous
per-ni-ci-ous
per-pe-tu-al
per-spi-cu-ous
per-sua-si-on
pe-tī-ti-on
phi-lac-te-ry
phi-lo-so-pher
phi-lo-so-phy
phle-bō-to-my
phy-si-ti-an
pol-lu-ti-on
po-ly-ga-my
pos-ses-si-on
po-si-ti-on
pō-ste-ri-ty
po-ſti-li-on
po-ten-ti-al
pre-ci-pi-tate
pre-de-ces-sor
pre-dē-ſti-nate
pre-dic-ti-on
pre-dō-mi-nate
pre-pa-ra-tive
pre-hē-mi-nence
pre-pō-ſte-rous
pre-ro-ga-tive
pre-sby-te-ry
pre-scrip-ti-on

pre-sump-ti-on
pro-dī-gi-ous
pro-gres-si-on
pro-por-ti-on
pro-pri-e-ty
pro-vī-fi-on
pro-vin-ci-al
punc-ti-li-o
pur-ga-ti-on
pur-ga-to-ry

Q

Qua-ter-ni-an
quo-ti-di-an

R

Ra-ti-o-nal
re-bel-li-on
re-cept-ta-cle
re-cēp-ti-on
re-ci-pro-cal
re-din-te-grate
re-flec-ti-on
re-frac-to-ry
re-jec-ti-on
re-i-te-rate
re-la-ti-on
re-lī-gi-on
re-luc-tan-cy
re-mis-si-on
re-per-cus-sive
re-spon-si-ble
re-ſto-ra-tive
re-ſtric-ti-on
re-tā-li-ate
re-ten-ti-on
rhe-ō-ri-cal
ri-di-cu-lous

S

Sa-cer-do-tal
ſa-ga-ci-ty
ſa-lā-man-der
ſal-va-ti-on
ſanc-tu-a-ry
ſa-ti-e-ty
ſe-cre-ta-ry

ſe-cu-ri-ty

ſe-
ſe-
ſe-
ſe-
ſi-m
ſin-
ſo-b
ſo-c
ſo-c
ſo-l
ſpē-
ſtra
ſub-
ſub-
ſub-
ſub-
ſub-
ſuc-
ſuf-f

Ab-d
a-bō-
ă-ca-
ac-qu
ad-m
ad-m
ad-m
a-do-
a-du-
af-fa-
af-fec
al-le-
al-le-
am-b
am-n
a-na-
a-ni-
an-ni

Words of Four Syllables.

53

se-cu-ri-ty	sum-ma-ri-ly	tri-en-ni-al
se-di-ti-on	sta-bi-li-ty	tu-i-ti-on
se-ră-gli-o	su-do-ri-fique	tur-bu-len-cy
se-vě-ri-ty	or	V
si-mi-li-tude	su-do-ri-fick	Va-ca-ti-on
sin-cě-ri-ty	su-per-flu-ous	va-ca-i-ty
so-bri-e-ty	su-per-la-tive	u-bi-qui-ty
so-ci-a-ble	su-pre-ma-cy	ve-ge-ta-ble
so-ci-e-ty	sy-nō-ni-mous	ve-ge-ta-tive
so-li-ta-ry	sy-nō-ny-my	vě-ne-ra-ble
spě-cu-la-ti-on	T	vě-ne-re-al
stran-gu-ri-an	Tă-ber-na-cle	ve-ră-ci-ty
sub-jec-ti-on	tau-tō-lo-gy	ver-mi-li-on
sub-mis-si-on	ter-re-strial	vex-a-ti-on
sub-scrip-ti-on	tě-ſti-mo-ny	vi-cis-si-tude
sub-ser-vi-ent	tō-le-ra-ble	vī-gi-lan-cy
sub-ſtan-ti-al	tra-dī-ti-on	vi-tu-pe-rate
sub-ſtrac-ti-on	or tran-qui-li-ty	vi-va-ci-ty
sub-trac-ti-on	trans-gref-fi-on	vo-lup-tu-ous
sub-ver-si-on	tran-fi-to-ry	vo-ca-ti-on
ſuc-ceſ-fi-on	tran-ſla-ti-on	vō-lun-ta-ry
ſuf-fi-ci-ent	tri-bu-ta-ry	ux-o-ri-ous

Words of Five Syllables.

A	an-no-ta-ti-on	că-ſti-ga-ti-on
Ab-di-ca-ti-on	a-pho-ri-ſti-cal	cě-le-bra-ti-on
a-bō-mi-nă-ble	a-pō-the-ca-ry	cě-re-mo-ni-al
ă-ca-dě-mi-cal	ap-pa-ri-ti-on	cir-cu-la-ti-on
ac-qui-fi-ti-on	ap-pel-la-ti-on	cir-cum-ſcrip-ti-on
ad-mi-ni-ſtra-tor	ap-pre-hen-fi-on	cir-cum-ſpec-ti-on
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	ap-pro-ba-ti-on	co-ef-ſen-ti-al
ad-mo-ni-ti-on	a-ri-ſtō-cra-cy	cōl-lo-ca-ti-on
a-do-ra-ti-on	af-fi-du-i-ty	com-bi-na-ti-on
a-du-la-ti-on	a-ſtro-lō-gi-cal	com-mi-na-ti-on
af-fa-bi-li-ty	a-va-ri-ci-ous	com-mu-ni-ca-ble
af-fec-ta-ti-on	aux-i-li-a-ry	com-pe-ti-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on	B	com-pre-hen-fi-ble
al-le-gō-ri-cal	Be-a-ti-fi-cal	com-pre-hen-fi-on
am-bi-gu-i-ty	bě-ne-dic-ti-on	con-de-ſcen-ti-on
am-mu-ni-ti-on	bě-ne-fi-ci-al	con-fe-de-ra-cy
a-na-the-ma-tize	bole-ar-mo-ni-ack	con-ſla-gra-ti-on
a-ni-mō-i-ty	C	con-ſu-ta-ti-on
an-ni-ver-ſa-ry	Ca-pa-bi-li-ty	con-gre-ga-ti-on
	H 2	con-ju-

con-ju-ga-ti-on
con-se-cra-ti-on
con-so-la-ti-on
con-spi-ra-ti-on
con-ster-na-ti-on
con-ſti-tu-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on
con-tra-dic-ti-on
con-tri-bu-ta-ry
con-tri-bu-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous
con-tu-me-li-ous
con-ve-ni-en-cy
con-ſtel-la-ti-on
cō-pu-la-ti-on
cō-ro-na-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on
cor-re-ſpon-den-cy

D

Dē-di-ca-ti-on
de-cla-ma-ti-on
de-cla-ra-ti-on
de-fa-ma-ti-on
de-fi-ni-ti-on
de-hor-ta-ti-on
de-mo-cra-ti-cal
de-mon-ſtra-ti-on
de-no-ta-ti-on
de-po-fi-ti-on
de-pre-da-ti-on
de-pri-va-ti-on
dē-pu-ta-ti-on
dē-ri-va-ti-on
de-ſpē-ra-ti-on
de-vā-ſta-ti-on
di-a-bō-li-cal
dic-ti-o-na-ry
dif-fi-pa-ti-on
dif-ſo-lu-ti-on
di-ſtri-bu-ti-on
di-vi-na-ti-on
dō-mi-na-ti-on

E

Ec-cle-fi-ā-ſtick

e-du-ca-ti-on
ef-fi-ca-ci-ous
ef-fi-cī-en-cy
ē-lo-cu-ti-on
ē-mu-la-ti-on
ē-nig-ma-ti-cal
en-thu-ſi-ā-ſtick
e-pi-dē-mi-cal
e-qua-ni-mi-ty
e-qui-noc-ti-al
e-ru-di-ti-on
ē-ſti-ma-ti-on
e-ty-mō-lo-gy
e-van-gē-li-cal
ex-e-cra-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on
ex-ha-la-ti-on
ex-hi-bi-ti-on
ex-pe-dī-ti-on
ex-pi-a-ti-on
ex-pi-ra-ti-on
ex-pla-na-ti-on
ex-po-fi-ti-on
ex-u-bē-ran-cy

F

Fer-men-ta-ti-on
for-ni-ca-ti-on

G

Ge-ne-ā-lo-gy
gē-ne-ra-ti-on
gē-ne-rō-fi-ty

H

Hā-bi-ta-ti-on
he-fi-ta-ti-on
ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
hy-per-bō-li-cal
hy-po-cri-ti-cal

I

Im-be-cī-li-ty
ī-mi-ta-ti-on
im-pe-fi-ti-on
in-car-na-ti-on
in-cen-di-a-ry
in-clī-na-ti-on

in-con-ti-nen-cy
in-di-vī-du-al
in-qui-ſi-ti-on
in-spi-ra-ti-on
in-ſti-tu-ti-on
in-su-pe-ra-ble
in-sur-rec-ti-on
in-ter-ceſ-fi-on
in-tro-duc-ti-on
in-vi-ta-ti-on
ir-re-pa-ra-ble
ir-re-vo-ca-ble
ju-di-ca-tō-ry
ju-riſ-dic-ti-on

L

Le-gi-ti-ma-cy
lī-be-rā-li-ty
lī-mi-ta-ti-on

M

Ma-gi-ſte-ri-al
mā-gna-ni-mi-ty
mā-the-mā-ti-cal
mē-di-ta-ti-on
me-di-ō-cri-ty
me-tro-pō-li-tan
mō-de-ra-ti-on
mul-ti-pli-ci-ty
mu-ta-bī-li-ty

N

Nā-vi-ga-ti-on
nu-mē-ra-ti-on

O

ō-bli-ga-ti-on
ob-ſer-va-ti-on
oc-cu-pa-ti-on
o-do-ſi-fe-rous
om-ni-po-ten-cy
om-ni-ſci-en-cy
ō-pe-ra-ti-on
op-por-tu-ni-ty
op-po-fi-ti-on
or-di-na-ti-on
o-ſten-ta-ti-on

Words of Five Syllables.

55

P
 Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
 per-pen-di-cu-lar
 per-pe-tu-i-ty
 per-se-cu-ti-on
 per-spi-cu-i-ty
 per-tur-ba-ti-on
 pē-ſti-len-ti-al
 poſ-fi-bi-li-ty
 prē-pa-ra-ti-on
 pre-ſer-va-ti-on
 prē-fi-den-ti-al
 prō-cla-ma-ti-on
 pro-hi-bi-ti-on
 pro-ro-ga-ti-on
 prō-vi-den-ti-al
 or
 prō-vi-den-ci-al
 pū-bli-ca-ti-on

pu-fil-lā-ni-mous

Q
 Quin-tes-sen-ti-al

R

Re-for-ma-ti-on

re-lax-a-ti-on

re-no-va-ti-on

re-pō-fi-to-ry

re-pre-hen-fi-on

re-pu-ta-ti-on

re-ſer-va-ti-on

rē-ſo-lu-ti-on

re-ſta-ur-a-ti-on

re-sur-rec-ti-on

re-tri-bu-ti-on

re-ve-la-ti-on

re-vo-lu-ti-on

S

Sa-cri-le-gi-ous

ſa-lu-ta-ti-on

ſa-tis-fac-ti-on

ſe-pa-ra-ti-on

ſi-tu-ā-ti-on

ſpē-cū-la-ti-on

ſu-per-fi-ci-al

ſu-per-ſcrip-ti-on

ſu-per-ſtī-ti-on

ſup-pli-ca-ti-on

ſur-rep-ti-tious

T

Tē-ſti-mo-ni-al

tō-le-ra-ti-on

trī-bu-la-ti-on

V

Vē-ne-ra-ti-on

vi-o-la-ti-on

u-ni-for-mi-ty

u-ni-ver-fi-ty

Words of Six and Seven Syllables.

A
 Ab-bre-vi-a-ti-on
 a-bō-mi-na-ti-on
 ab-re-nūn-ci-a-ti-on
 ac-com-mo-da-ti-on
 ad-mi-ni-ſtra-ti-on
 al-ſuf-fi-ci-en-cy
 an-ni-hi-la-ti-on
 a-pho-rī-ſti-cal-ly
 a-po-ca-lyp-ti-cal
 ar-chi-e-pīſco-pal
 a-ri-ſto-cra-ti-cal
 aſ-ſe-ve-ra-ti-on
 aſ-ſo-ci-a-ti-on

B
 Be-a-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

C
 Ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on
 cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on
 cir-cum-val-la-ti-on
 com-mē-mo-ra-ti-on
 com-men-su-ra-ti-on

com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
 con-fa-bu-la-ti-on
 con-fec-ti-o-na-ry
 con-fi-dē-ra-ti-on
 con-sub-ſtan-ti-a-ti-on
 con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
 cor-rō-bo-ra-ti-on

D

De-gē-ne-ra-ti-on

de-li-ne-a-ti-on

de-nō-mi-na-ti-on

de-nun-ci-a-ti-on

de-pō-pu-la-ti-on

de-ter-mi-na-ti-on

di-a-ca-thō-li-can

di-lā-pi-da-ti-on

diſ-fi-mu-la-ti-on

E

Ec-cle-fi-a-ſti-cal

ē-di-fi-ca-ti-on

e-ja-cu-la-ti-on

e-le-ē-mō-ſy-na-ry

e-ma-ſcu-

56 *Words of Six and Seven Syllables.*

e-mă-scu-la-ti-on
en-thu-fi-ă-ști-cal
e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
e-ty-mo-lö-gi-cal
e-vă-cu-a-ti-on
ex-ă-mi-na-ti-on
ex-ă-spe-ra-ti-on
ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
ex-pö-stu-la-ti-on
ex-tě-nu-a-ti-on
ex-tra-or-di-na-ry

F

For-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

G

Ge-ne-a-lö-gi-cal
 glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
 gră-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

H

Hě-te-ro-ge-ne-ous
 hu-mă-li-a-ti-on

I

Il-le-gi-ti-ma-cy
 i-mă-gi-na-ti-on
 im-mă-cu-la-ti-on
 in-de-fa-ti-ga-ble
 in-fal-li-bi-li-ty
 in-se-pa-ra-ti-on
 in-fi-nu-a-ti-on
 in-ter-pre-ța-ti-on
 in-ter-ro-gă-ti-on

M

Mă-the-ma-ti-ci-an
 mē-di-ter-ra-ne-an
 mō-di-fi-ca-ti-on

mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 mul-ti-plic-a-ti-on

N

Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on

O

O-be-dī-en-ti-al

P

Pă-ci-fi-ca-ti-on
 pre-de-ști-na-ti-on
 pro-cra-ști-na-ti-on
 pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on
 pro-pi-ti-a-ti-on
 pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
 pu-sil-lă-ni-mi-ty

Q

Quă-li-fi-ca-ti-on

R

Ră-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on
 re-gě-ne-ra-ti-on
 re-nun-ci-a-ti-on
 re-pre-sen-ta-ti-on
 re-tă-li-a-ti-on

S

Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 fig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
 so-lem-ni-za-ti-on
 sū-per-nu-me-ra-ry

T

Trans-fi-gu-ra-ti-on
 tran-sub-ștan-ti-a-ti-on

V

Un-cir-cum-ci-fi-on
 un-con-sci-o-na-ble

Proper Names of one Syllable.

A	Ar	C	D	F	Gog
Ai	Ard	Cain	Dan	France	Grace
Ain	B	Charles	Dreux	G	Greece
Aix	Bel	Cis, or	E	Gad	H
Alice	Blanch	Kish	Er	Gath	Hague
Ann	Buz	Creec	Eve	George	Hem
					Heth

Proper Names of One Syllable.

57

Heth	L	Meuse	Phut	Shem	Ur
Hugh	Lille	Montz	R	Sheth	Uz
I	Lot	N	Ralph	Shur	W
Jah	Lud	Nile	Reu	Spain	Wales
James	Luke	Nod	Rhodes	T	Wells
Joan	Luz	Nun	Rhine	Thames	Wilts
Job	M	O	Rome	Thebes	Y
John	Mark	Og	Ruth	Trent	York
Joyce	Mars	P	S	Troy	Z
Jude	Maud	Pan	Saul	Tweed	Zif
Jane	Mentz	Paul	Seth	U	Zin
					Zur

Proper Names of Two Syllables.

A	Bil-dad	De-mas	G
Aa-ron	Bil-hah	Di-nah	Ga-za
A-bel	Bo-as	Dor-cas	Ge-ber
Ab-ner	Boz-rah	E	Ger-shom
A-chor	C	E-ber	Ge-zer
A-dam	Ca-desb	E-den	Gil-gal
A-gag	Cai-phas	Ed-mond	Go-mer
A-gar	Ca-leb	E-dom	Go-shen
A-hab	Car-mel	Ed-ward	H
A-haz	Ce-dron	E-gypt	Ha-dad
Am-non	or	E-kron	Ha-gar
A-mos	Ke-dron	El-dad	Ha-mon
A-nak	Ce-phas	El-len	Ha-mor
An-drew	Ce-far	E-noch	He-ber
An-nas	Che-rub	E-nos	Hen-ry
A-ram	Clē-ment	E-phron	Her-mon
Ar-non	Cor-ban	E-fau	He-rod
A-la	Coz-bi	Es-rom	Hin-nom
Ash-dod	Cu-shan	Es-ther	Hoph-ni
A-shur	Cu-shi	Ez-ra	Ho-reb
A-thens	Cy-prus	Ez-rom	Hum-phrey
B	Cy-rene	F	Hu-shai
Ba-al	Cy-rus	Fal-mouth	Hu-shim
Ba-laam	D	Fe-lix	Hu-zoth
Ba-lak	Da-gon	Fen-wick	I
Ba-rak	Da-shan	Fē-ftus	Ja-bel
Ba-ruch	Da-than	Frān-ces	Jab-bok
Ba-shan	Da-vid	Fran-cis	Ja-bin
Be-thel	Del-phos		Ja-cob

Ja-el

Proper Names of Two Syllables.

Ja-el	Lau-rence	Nim-rod	Sal-mon
Jai-rus	Le-ah, Let-tice	No-ah	Samp-son
Ja-phet	Le-vi	O	Sa-rah
Ja-son	Lew-is	O-bed	Sha-drach
Je-hu	Lib-ni	Om-ri	Shal-lum
Je-hud	Lon-don	O-nan	Shit-tim
Jef-se	Ly-fta	O-phir	Si-mon
Je-thro	M	O-reb	Si-nai
Jo-ab	Ma-dan	Or-nai	Sö-dom
Jo-afh	Ma-chir	Or-pha	Ste-phen
Jo-bab	Ma-gog	Oz-ni	Suc-coth
Jo-el	Mar-tha	P	T
Jok-tan	Ma-ry	Pe-leg	Ta-ber
Jo-nah	Mat-than	Pe-ter	Tha-mar
Jo-nas	Mat-that	Pha-rez	Tho-mas
Jo-seph	Mat-thew	Phî-lip	Ti-tus
Jo-tham	Me-sech	Q	To-bit
I-faac	Mi-cah	Quin-tin	To-phaz
Ju-bal	Mil-cah	R	To-phet
Ju-das	Mo-ab	Ra-chab	Tu-bal
Ju-dith	Mo-lech	Ra-chel	Ty-rus
Jû-ftus	Mo-fes	Ra-math	V
K	N	Ra-moth	Vafh-ti
Ka-desb	Na-bal	Reu-ben	Uz-zah
Ke-dar	Na-both	Rî-chard	Z
Ke-desb	Na-dab	Rim-mon	Za-dok
Ki-son	Na-chor	Riz-pah	Zal-mon
Kit-tim	Na-hor	Rö-bert	Ze-red
L	Na-hum	Ru-fus	Zil-pah
La-ban	Na-than	S	Zim-ri
I a-chiff	Ne-bat	Sa-doc	Zip-por
La-mech	Ne-cho	Sa-lem	Zo-phar

Proper Names of Three Syllables.

A	Ab-so-lom	A-ma-fa
A-bi-a	A-chai-a	A-qui-la
A-bi-gail	A-dul-lam	An gû-ftus
A-bi-hu	A-du-mah	B
A-bi-lene	A-grip-pa	Bar-rab-bas
A-bi-ram	A-hi-jah	Bar-na-bas
A-bi-shai	A-hi-tub	Bar-fa-bas
A-bi-ud	Al-mo-dab	Bar-zil-lai
A-bra-ham	A-ma-lek	

Ben-ha-dad

Ben-h
Ben-ja
Bê-tha
Beth-fl
Be-thu

Cal-de
Clau-d
Cle-o

Dä-ni
Dä-li-a
Da-ri
Dë-bo
Di-a-n
Dî-dy

E-li-ab
E-li-ah
E-li-as
E-li-h
E-li-ja
El-ka
El-mo
Em-m
E-rä-f
E-rä-f
E-fai-a

Ga-br
Ge-ha
Gî-be
Gî-de
Gî-le
Grë-g

Ha-ba
Ha-vi
Ha-za
Hil-ki
Ho-fa
Ho-fë

I-cha-

Ben-ha-dad	Je-ho-ram	Naph-tha-li
Ben-ja-min	Je-ho-vah	Nā-za-rene
Bē-tha-ny	Jē-ze-bel	Nī-cho-las
Beth-she-ba	Jo-a-chim	Nī-ne-veh
Be-thu-el	Jō-na-dab	O
C	Jō-na-than	O-zi-as
Cal-de-a	Jō-sa-phat	P
Clau-di-us	Jo-si-as	Pe-nu-el
Cle-o-phas	Jō-shu-a	Per-ga-mos
D	Ish-ma-el	Pha-nu-el
Dī-ni-el	Is-ra-el	Phe-noi-sa
Dā-li-ah	Is-sa-char	Phī-le-mon
Da-ri-us	I-ta-ly	Phi-le-tus
Dē-bo-rah	Ju-de-a	Phi-ne-as
Di-a-na	Ju-li-us	Phry-gi-a
Dī-dy-mus	Ju-pi-ter	Pon-ti-us
E	K	Pō-ti-pher
E-li-ab	Kad-mi-el	Pri-scil-la
E-li-ah	Ka-the-rine	R
E-li-as	or	Ra-a-mah
E-li-hu	Ca-the-rine	Rab-she-kah
E-li-jah	Ke-mu-el	Re-bē-kah
El-ka-nah	Ke-tu-rah	Ro-bo-am
El-mo-dam	L	S
Em-ma-us-	Le-ba-non	Sā-mu-el
Ē-rā-smus	Lu-ci-us	Sap-phi-rah
E-rā-stus	Ly-di-a	Sa-rep-ta
E-sai-as	Ly-si-as	Shi-mē-i
G	M	Sī-me-on
Ga-bri-el	Mach-pe-lah	Sī-se-ra
Ge-ha-zi	Mā-la-chi	Sō-lo-mon
Gī-be-ah	Ma-naf-feh	Su-san-na
Gī-de-on	Mar-ga-ret	Syl-va-nus
Gī-le-ad	Mar-ge-ry	Syl-ve-ster
Grē-go-ry	Mat-thi-as	T
H	Mel-chi-ah	Tā-bi-tha
Ha-bak-kuk	Me-ra-ri	Thad-de-us
Ha-vi-lah	Mi-chai-ah	Tī-mo-thy
Ha-za-el	Mi-ra-im	To-bi-ah
Hil-ki-ah	Mor-de-cai	Ty-chi-chus
Ho-san-na	N	U
Ho-se-a	Na-a-man	U-ri-el
I	Na-a-shon	U-ri-ah
I-cha-bod	Na-o-mi	Uz-zi-ah
	I	Wil-li-am

60 Proper Names of Four Syllables.

W	Zab-di-el	Z -be-dec
Wil-li-am	Za-bi-na	Ze-bi-na
Win-ni-fred	Za-cha-ry	Ze-bo-im
X	Za-che-us	Ze-bu-la
Xe-no-phon	Zal-mu-na	Ze-bu-lun
Z	Za-re-phath	Zip-po-rah

Proper Names of Four Syllables.

A	E-lĭ-za-beth	M
A-bed-ne-go	Em-ma-nu-el	Ma-thu-fe-lah
A-bi-a-thar	E-ze-ki-el	Mat-ta-thi-as
A-bi-e-zer	F	Me-he-ta-bel
A-bĭ-ine-lech	Fe-lĭ-ci-a	Me-phĭ-bo-sheth
A-bĭ-na-dab	For-tu-na-tus	Mer-cu-ri-us
A-bi-no-am	G	N
A-chĭ-to-phet	Ga-la-ti-a	Na-thă-ni-el
A-dô-ni-jah	Ga-ma-li-el	Ne-a-po-lis
A-lex-an-der	Ge-ně-sa-ret	Ne-he-mi-ah
A-ma-ri-ah	H	Nĭ-co-de-mus
A-ma-fi-ah	Ha-cha-li-ah	Ni-cô-po-lis
A-mĭ-na-dab	Ha-da-ze-zer	O
A-na-ni-as	He-ro-di-us	O-ba-di-ah
Ar-tax-erx-es	He-ze-ki-as	O-tha-li-ah
A-tha-li-ah	I	O-ně-fi-mus
A-za-ri-ah	I-co-ni-um	P
B	I-du-me-a	Pam-phĭ-li-a
Ba-ra-chi-ah	Je-cho-ni-ah	Phe-nĭ-ci-a
Bar-thô-lo-mew	Je-hoi-a-dah	Phi-lĭ-ſti-a
Bar-ti-me-us	Je-hoi-a-kim	Pi-ha-bi-roth
Bel-te-shaz-zar	Je-hô-na-dab	Pô-ti-phe-rah
C	Je-hô-sha-phat	R
Ce-sa-re-a	Jě-re-mi-ah	Ra-a-mi-ah
Ci-lĭ-ci-a	Jě-ro-bo-am	Ro-ho-bo-am
Cor-ne-li-us	Je-ru-sa-lem	S
Cy-re-ni-us	Il-ly-ri-cum	Să-la-thi-el
D	I-tu-re-a	Sen-nă-che-rib
Dal-ma-ti-a	K	Shal-ma-ne-zer
De-că-po-lis	Ke-he-la-than	Shě-be-ni-ah
De-me-tri-us	Kir-ja-tha-rim	Shě-cha-ni-ah
E	L	Si-lĭ-ci-a
E-le-a-zer	Le-vi-a-than	T
E-li-a-chim	Ly-fa-ni-as	The-o-do-rus
E-lĭ-me-lech		The-ô-phi-lus
		Thy-a-ti-ra

Thy
Ti-t
Ty-
Vē-

A-be
A-dô
A-dô
A-ha
Al-m
A-po
Ari-r

Cap-
Che-

Deu-
Dy-o

E-pă
F-thi

He-li

La-o-
Ly-ca

An A
fo

Ace,
Afs, t
Afs,
Ax, to
Ail, o
Ale, t
Air, o
Are y
All, on

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables. 61

Thy-a-ti-ra	Vic-to-ri-a	Ze-cha-ri-ah
Ti-mo-the-us	Vi-tel-li-us	Ze-de-ki-ah
Ty-be-ri-as	Z	Ze-pha-ni-ah
V	Za-a-na-im	Ze-re-da-tha
Vě-spa-fi-an	Ze-ba di-ah	Zo-rö-ba-bel

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.

A	M
A-bel-mi-zra-im	Mă-ce-do-ni-a
A-dö-ni-be-zek	Ma-her-lha-lal-hash-baz
A-dö-ni-ze-dek	Me-she-ra-be-el
A-ha-su-e-rus	Mě-so-po-ta-mi-a
Al-mon-dy-bla-tha-im	N
A-pol-lo-ni-ah	Ne-bu-chad-nez zar
Ari-mi-the-a	Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
C	Ne-bu-za-ra-dan
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	O
Che-der-la-o-mer	O-ne-fi-pho-rus
D	P
Deu-te-ro-no-my	Phi-la-del-phi-a
Dy-o-ni-fi-us	R
E	Ri-zan-til-lip-put
E-pă-phro-di-us	S
E-thi-o-pi-a	Sha-a-la-bi-a
H	She-a-ri-a-shub
He-li-ö-po-lis	T
L	Thef-fa-lö-ni-ca
La-o-di-ce-a	To-ba-do-ni-jah
Ly-ca-o-ni-a	

An Alphabetical Collection of Monosyllables, that agree (somewhat) in sound, but differ in sense and spelling.

A	Awl, for Shoormakers.
Ace, signifying one.	Hall, or great House.
As, the Name of a Creature.	And it came to pass.
Acts, or Deeds.	Hand of a Man.
Ax, to hew Timber with.	Ant, or a Pismire.
Ail, or Pain.	Aunt, a Parent's Sister.
Ale, to drink.	Ark, that <i>Noah</i> made.
Air, or the Sky.	Heark, for hear ye.
Are you glad?	Arm, joyning to the Shoulder.
All, or every.	Harm, or hurt.

Art thou wife in.
Heart?
Hart, or Stag.
Ash-tree.
Hast a Dish of Meat.
Harsh, or cross.
At that place I'll buy a
Hat, for my Head.
Awe, or dread.
Haw, Thorn-tree.
Ay, or yea.
Aye, or ever.
Ah, in laughter.

B

Back, part of the Body.
Bake the Dough.
Bale of Silk.
Bail a Man from Prison.
Baal, an Idol.
Ball, to play with.
Bawl, or cry aloud.
Be of good Courage.
Bee-hive.
Bear, or carry.
Bare, or naked.
Baies on a Bay-tree.
Baize, a sort of Cloth.
Base, or wicked.
Bass-Viol.
Beast, or Creature.
Best is cheapest.
Beer to drink.
Bier, to carry a Corpse on.
By'ur leave.
Bile, or Blain.
Boyl that Meat.
Bitter as Wormwood.
Bittour, or Bittourn, the name
of a Bird.
Blew, the Wind blew.
Blue, a Colour.
Boar in the Forest.
Bore a hole.
Poor, a Country-Man.

Board, or Table.
Bird that flies.
Boul for Nine-Pins.
Bowl to hold Water.
Bows, or bends.
Boughs of a Tree.
Bouze, or quaff.
Brack, or a Rent.
Brake it in pieces.
Bread to eat.
Bred, or Educated.
Bruit, or Report.
Brute-beast.
Book to read.
Buck and a Doe.
Boy, or Man-child.
Buoy in the Nore.
Buy me that Fowl.
By you I stand.

C

Cage for a Bird.
Gage that Vessel.
Call him hither.
Caul above the Liver.
Cawl for a Head-dress.
Can you write?
Kan, a Vessel to carry Drink
in.
Cane to walk with
Cain the name of a Man.
Cap for the Head.
Cape for a Coat.
Car'd, or did care.
Card to play with.
Cease from Evil.
Seas, or great Waters.
Seize that Man for Debt.
Chair to sit in.
Cheer, or Food.
Chare, or small business.
Chas'd, or did chase.
Chast, or modest.
Chews, or he doth chew.
Choose that thing for me.

Chin,

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Chin, part of the Face. | Duck and a Drake. |
| Chine of Pork. | Duke of <i>Ormond</i> . |
| Clark, a Church-Officer. | Doun-bed. |
| Clerk, or Clergy-Man. | Down the Hill. |
| Clause, or a Sentence. | Dun-horse. |
| Claws of a Bird. | Done, or finished. |
| Close, or shut it up. | Drought, or very dry. |
| Cloaths to wear. | Draught, for Horses to draw, |
| Clock strikes. | Due, or debt. |
| Cluck like a Hen. | Dew, or small Rain. |
| Cloak, a top Garment. | Jew, or Heathen. |
| Coat to wear. | Durst you eat that |
| Colt, a Horse-Colt. | Dust on the Earth? |
| Quote an Author. | E |
| Cool, or cold. | Ear of Corn. |
| Coal to burn. | E're long. |
| Could you learn? | Year, or twelve Months. |
| Cud, the Cow chews her Cud. | Earn Wages. |
| Coarse-cloth. | Hern, a Bird so call'd. |
| Course, the Water-course. | Earth, or the Ground. |
| Curse, and swear not. | Hearth, or the Fire-hearth. |
| Crap your Hedge. | Eight in number. |
| Crop of Corn. | Height, aloft. |
| Crape-coat. | Else, or otherwise. |
| Cuff, for a Slieve. | Ells in Cloth-measure. |
| Cough, when you have a Cold. | Eel, (see under the Letter H.) |
| Cur, a Dog so call'd. | Eyes in the Head. |
| Cure that Distemper. | Ice, congeal'd Water. |
| D | I my self. |
| Dace, a sort of Fish. | Eye, to see with. |
| Days in a Week. | F |
| Dash, or strike. | Fain, or earnestly. |
| Dam, the Water-Course. | Feign, or counterfeit. |
| Damn, condemn. | Fan for a Woman. |
| Dame, or Lady. | Fair complexion. |
| Dear, or great price. | Far off. |
| Deer, or Stag. | Fair, a Market. |
| Dire, or cruel. | Falls, or he doth fall. |
| Deep in Water. | False, or erroneous. |
| Diep, a Town's name in <i>France</i> . | Fence with a Sword. |
| Do good to all. | Fens. Watry-ground. |
| Doe, Rabbet. | Fey'd, or cleans'd the Pit. |
| Dough to knead. | Feit, a notable act. |
| Dove or Pidgeon. | File, to work with. |

Foil, or overthrow.	Gauls, a sort of People.
Find a Purse.	Gay, or Gallant.
Fiend of Hell.	Guy, Earl of <i>Warwick</i> .
Fir-tree.	Grace of God.
Fur, or Rabbits-skin.	Grass in a Meadow.
Fire to heat with.	Graze like Oxen.
Firm Ground.	Grease, the Fat of Beasts.
Form, or Shape.	Greet, or Sand.
Fourm to sit upon.	Greek-Language.
Foorm, or Forme, a Hare's	Great Men.
Seat.	Groan, as a sick Person.
Farm that Estate.	Grown, or waxen great.
Flank, or Belly.	Guess, or aim.
Flanque, the side of an Army.	Guest to a Publick-house.
Flakes, thin broad Pieces.	Guilt, or blame.
Flax to spin.	Gilt with Gold.
Flay a dread Horse.	Go'st, or do'st go.
Flea and a Louse.	Gho'st, or Spirit.
Flee, as a Bird.	H
Flote, or Flood.	Hard, or difficult.
Flute, a Musical Instrument.	Heard, or did hear.
Floor of Wood.	Hair, on the Head.
Flour, or Meal.	Hare, to hunt.
Flower in a Garden.	Heir, to an Estate.
Fleam to let Blood with.	Hale, or pluck.
Phlegm, a cold watry humour.	Hail-stones.
Fought, or did fight.	Hay, a sort of Fodder.
Fault, or Trespafs.	Haie, to catch Rabbits with.
Foal of a Mare.	Hake and spit.
Fool, an Idiot.	Hawk, a Bird so call'd:
Foul, or dirty.	Hath, or he has.
Fowl, that flies.	Heath, barren Ground.
Forth, or abroad.	Here in this place.
Fourth day of the Month.	Hear me speak.
Friez, or Napt-Cloth.	Heal a Wound.
Freez with Frost.	Heel, belonging to the Foot.
Frees, or doth free.	He'll, for he will.
Phrase, or Sentence.	Eel, a Fish so call'd.
Froiz made in a Pan.	Her, or she.
Frys, or doth fry.	Err, or do amiss.
Furs, as of Hares-skins.	His, belonging to him.
Furze, a prickly Bush.	Hiss, like a Snake.
G	Hose for the Legs.
Galls in the Bodies of Creatures.	Hoarse
Whose, or of whom.	

Hoarse with a Cold.
Hence, depart.
Hens that lay Eggs.
Whom, or what.
Home, place of abode.
Hour of the day.
Our School.
Howl like a Dog.
Owl, a Bird so call'd.
Hurl, or sling.
Hull, a Town's name.
Hul, or husk.
Him, I told him.
Hymn, a Divine Song.

I

Ides of a Month.
Hides of Beasts.
Joyce, a Woman's name.
Joys, or Pleasures.
Jews, or Heathens.
Juice of an Apple.
Dues, or Debts.
Dews, or it doth dew.
In this place.
Inn, a Publick-House.
I'll, for I will.
Oyl of Worm-seed.
Isle, or Island.

K

Keel of a Ship.
Kill, or destroy.
Kiln, to dry Malt in.
Kind Man.
Kine, or Cows.
Keen, or sharp.
Kin, or Kindred.
Kiss, or salute.
Kish, the Father of *Saul*.

L

Lace for a Cap.
Lash for a Whip.
Lass, or Girl.
Lack, or want.
Lake of Water.

Leak, the Ship did Leak.
Laid, or did lie down.
Lade with a Ladle.
Lamb, a young Sheep.
Lamm, or to beat one.
Lame with a Wound.
Lance that Wound.
Launch into the Water.
Lane, a narrow Passage.
Lain me down to sleep.
Laud, or Praise:
Law'd, or did Law.
Law, as Statute-Law.
Laugh with Mirth.
Leaf of a Book.

Leave me some Mony.
League, or Friendship.
Leg, part of a Man.
Lease of a House.
Leash of Grey-hounds.
Lefs, or little.
Lick, the Dust.
Like, or resemble.
Limb of a Man.
Limn, to a draw a Picture.
Line to hang Cloaths on.
Loyn of Veal.
Lo, or behold.
Low of Stature.
Luke, a Man's name.
Look, or behold.

M

Mace carry'd before a Mayor.
Mafs of Mony.
Made, or finished.
Maid, or Virgin.
Main Ocean.
Mane of a Horse.
Mean, or poor.
Male-kind.
Mail, a Coat of Mail.
May't, as thou may't learn.
Mast of a Ship.
Mile, containing 8 Furlongs.

Moil, hard working.	Niece, a Brother's Daughter.
Mind of Man.	Noise or Disturbance.
Mine of Silver.	Nose on the Face.
Mire, or Dirt.	No body shall
Myrrh, or Frankincense.	Know that Secret.
Mite, the Widow's Mite.	None have
Might, or strength.	Known I had such Friends.
Moan, for bemoan.	O
Mown-Grass.	O Lord my God !
Moat, Water round a House.	Oh, a sign of Grief.
Moth in the Sun.	Owe no Man any thing.
More business.	Old Age.
Moor, Heathy-ground.	Hold your peace.
Mewer that doth mow.	Once, Twice, and Thrice.
Morn, or Morning.	Ones, or Unites.
Mourn, or grieve.	Of, a Child of mine.
Mould the Dough.	Off, as stand off.
Mole, a Creature.	Oar of a Boat.
Mow up Corn.	O're, for over.
Mow with a Sythe.	Ore, as Lead Ore.
Muse, or Song.	Hoar, Frost.
Mues, for Hawks.	Whore or Harlot.
Mews, a River so call'd.	Oat, a sort of Corn.
N	Ought, or any thing.
Nat, for Nathaniel.	One, Two, Three.
Gnat, or Pismire.	Own, or acknowledge.
Nash, or Choice.	P
Gnash the Teeth.	Pad-Nag.
Nave of a Wagon-Wheel.	Paid Money.
Knave that cheats.	Pair of Shooes.
Nay, or no.	Pare your Nails.
Neigh, like a Horse.	Pear, a sort of Fruit.
Naught or Wicked.	Peer of a Realm.
Nought, or Nothing.	Pan, to fry Meat in.
Note, or Observe.	Pane of Glass.
Knot, tied in a string.	Pain, or Trouble.
Not so, 'tis not so.	Past, or gon by.
Ned, for Edward.	Paste for Cakes.
Knead the Dough.	Pat, or Blow.
Knew you my Hand.	Pate, the Head.
New fashions.	Peak, a high Mountain.
Knight of the Bath.	Peaque for a Girl's Head.
Night and Day.	Peace, or Quiet.
Nice, or curious.	Pease and Beans.

Piece
 Peec
 Pike
 Piqu
 Place
 Play
 Plaie
 Plane
 Plain
 Play
 Plea
 Plot
 Plod
 Poll
 Pool
 Pall
 Paul
 Pole
 Pale
 Pail
 Pause
 Paws
 Poor
 Pore
 Pence
 Pens
 Pray
 Prey
 Price
 Prize
 Pryes
 Pulse
 Pulls
 Qualm
 Calm
 Queen
 Quean
 Quench
 Quince
 Race
 Rays
 Raife
 Raze

Piece of Bread.
 Peece for fowling.
 Pike for a Soldier.
 Pique, a Fish so call'd.
 Place your words right.
 Plays to be acted.
 Plaies, a sort of Fish.
 Plane for a Joyner.
 Plain, or visible.
 Play, or a Com dy.
 Plea, a Defence.
 Plot not against the Queen.
 Plod, or Walk.
 Poll, or Capitation-Tax.
 Pool of Water.
 Pall, to cover a Coffin.
 Paul, a Man's name.
 Pole the Head.
 Pale-Face.
 Pail of Water.
 Pause, a stop.
 Paws of a Lion.
 Poor Man.
 Pore in the Head.
 Pence, as six-pence.
 Pens to write with.
 Pray to God.
 Prey, or Covet.
 Price, or Value.
 Prize, or Gain.
 Pryes, or doth pry.
 Pulse, the beating Artery.
 Pulls, or does pull.

Q.

Qualm in the Stomach.
 Calm Weather.
 Queen of *England*.
 Quean, a Harlot.
 Quench the Fire.
 Quince-Tree.

R

Race to be run.
 Rays of the Sun.
 Raife up your self.
 Raze the Skin.

Ran away.
 Rain-water.
 Reign, a King's Reign.
 Rein of a Bridle.
 Wren, a Bird so call'd.
 Rat and a Mouse.
 Rate and Value.
 Rack to torment on.
 Rake up the Corn.
 Rare or seldom.
 Rear a House.
 Rere-ward
 Red-Cloth.
 Read the Book.
 Reed in the Water.
 Rasp, a grossier File.
 Wrasp, a sort of Fruit.
 Rap that Boy, or strike him.
 Wrap, or fold it up.
 Reach me a Pen.
 Retch, or stretch.
 Wretch, or poor Person.
 Rite, or Ceremony.
 Right-hand. Also
 Right and wrong.
 Write me a Letter.
 Wright, a Wheel-wright.
 Rise betimes.
 Rice, a sort of Grain.
 Roe-Buck.
 Row of Trees.
 Rowe a Boat.
 Rhodes the name of a City.
 Roads or Ways.
 Rode, or did ride.
 Rood of Land.
 Rude, or unlucky.
 Rote, the mark of a Wheel.
 Wrote, or did write.
 Roof of a House.
 Rough, or Course.
 Ruff for the Neck.
 Rung the Bells, or did ring.
 Wrung the Sheets, or did wring.

K

Sad,

S.

Sad, or heavy.
 Said, or did say.
 Sale of Goods.
 Sail on the Ocean.
 Sal, for Sarah.
 Sea, the Main-Ocean.
 See, what this is.
 Sey a sort of Cloth.
 Say your Lesson.
 Salt the Beef.
 Sought, or look'd for.
 Saw'd, or did saw.
 Seal the Letter.
 Ceil a Chamber.
 Seas, or great Waters.
 Cease or forsake.
 Seize me that Man.
 Seam that is sew'd.
 Scheme or figure.
 Sell me a Book.
 Cell or Vault.
 Sent of an Errand.
 Scent or smell.
 Cent. for a hundred.
 Sex, Male or Female.
 Six in number.
 Sift in the sieve.
 Shift to wear.
 Sight of the Eye.
 Cite a Man to the Court.
 Sink into the Water.
 Sinque, or five.
 Cinque-Port.
 Sife or fix.
 Size or bigness.
 Sham, or deceit.
 Shame-faced.
 Share or part.
 Shear your Corn.
 Shire or Country.
 Sheer, a pair of Sheers.
 Shew me a Book.
 Shooe for the Foot.
 Sue a Man for Debt.

Ship on the Sea.
 Sheep, a Creature.
 Shook or did shake.
 Shock of Corn.
 Shoot with a Gun.
 Shut the Door.
 Suit of Cloaths
 Sewet, the Fat, of Beef.
 Sloe-tree.
 Slow, or lazy.
 Slough, a miry Place.
 Slight or neglect.
 Sleight of hand.
 So be it.
 Sow that Corn.
 Sew your Cloaths fast.
 Soal, a Fish so call'd.
 Sole of the Foot.
 Soul of Man.
 Sun in the Firmament.
 Soon or Speedy.
 Sown Corn.
 Sewn the Sheets.
 Sores with Wounds.
 Source or Spring.
 Soar, aloft.
 Swore, or did swear.
 Some think one thing, &c.
 Sum of Money.
 Spoon to feed with.
 Spun the Flax.
 Swound, or faint away.
 Sound or Musick.
 Spear, a sort of Weapon.
 Sphear in the Heavens.
 Stares, or doth stare.
 Stairs to go up on.
 Stars in the Sky.
 Stack of Corn.
 Stag to hunt.
 Steal or Rob.
 Steel and Iron.
 Still or Quiet.
 Stile to go over.

Style,

Styl
 Styx
 Stic
 Stoo
 Stud
 Stole
 Stool
 Stork
 Sturl
 Strip
 Stripe
 Song
 Sung
 Suer,
 Sure,
 Tacks
 Takes
 Tax
 Tail o
 Tale t
 Tall o
 Tap th
 Tape-l
 Tears
 Tares
 Teem,
 Team
 Than,
 Then a
 Their
 There
 Thy Bo
 Thigh a
 Though
 Thaw'd
 Tide of
 Ty'd, o
 Time of
 Thyme,
 Tile the
 Toil, to
 Tire for
 Ty her,

Style, way of writing.

Stryx, a feign'd River.

Sticks to burn.

Stood up, or did stand.

Stud to drive into a Watch-case.

Stole, or did steal.

Stool to sit on.

Stork, a Bird so call'd.

Sturk, a Bullock.

Strip your Cloaths off.

Stripe, or a Blow.

Song to be

Sung to a Violin.

Suer, or Courter.

Sure, or safe.

T

Tacks, or small Nails.

Takes, or doth take.

Tax upon Land.

Tail of a Beast.

Tale that is told.

Tall of Stature.

Tap the Barrel.

Tape-lace.

Tears from the Eyes.

Tares in Corn.

Teem, bearing Children.

Team of Horses.

Than, used in comparison.

Then at that time.

Their own.

There in that place.

Thy Book.

Thigh above the Leg.

Thought, or did think.

Thaw'd, or did thaw.

Tide of the Sea.

Ty'd, or bound.

Time of the Day.

Thyme, a sweet Herb.

Tile the House.

Toil, to take pains.

Tire for the Head.

Ty her, or bind her.

Throne for a King.

Throw'n it down.

To you I go.

Towe, or hale the Ship.

Toe, part of the Foot.

Tough, hard to break.

Tow, made of Hemp.

Tole that Corn.

Toll the Bell.

Toll'd or did tell.

Told a Story.

Tongs used at a Fire.

Tongues to speak with.

Too much.

Two in number.

Toft up and down.

Toast that Bread.

Tract, a Discourse writ.

Track't by his Foot-steps.

Trow, or think.

Trough for Swine.

Try if it be good.

Troy, the name of a City.

Torn in pieces.

Turn about.

V

Vail, or Covering.

Vale, or Valley.

Veal and Mutton.

Vein in the Arm.

Vain, or foolish.

Voice, or sound.

Vice, or Wickedness.

Use or Custom.

Ews and Lambs.

W

Wan or Pale.

Wane, or Moon's decrease.

Wain drawn by Oxen.

Ware, or Goods to be sold.

Wear your Cloaths.

Were you glad?

War, Princes at difference.

Wast thou good?

K 2

Waist,

Waist, or middle of the Body.	Whoop, cry aloud
Waste not your Money.	Hoop the Pail
Wash'd Hands.	Whore or Harlot
We command them, &c.	Hoar, Frost.
Whey coming from Cheese.	Rest, or ease
Weigh that Bread.	Arrest a Man for Debt
Wool to spin.	Wrest, or force out of a hand
Whole, or sound.	Wrote an Epistle
Wheat, Bread-Corn.	Wrought that work
Wet weather.	With my hand I'll use a
Whet that Knife.	Wyth to tye that thing
Wait on a Noble-Man	Whom or who.
Weight, or heavy.	Womb of a Woman.
White and black	Y
Well of Water.	Ye speak to me
Weal, Common-weal, or wealth.	Yea, or yes
Weild, or poize.	Yern, to compassionate
Wild, or mad.	Yarn made of Wool
Wile, or snare.	Yoke of Oxen
While you write, I'll read.	Yolk of an Egg
Wind that blows.	You, or thou
Wine to drink.	Yew the name of a Tree
Whine or cry, or make a noise.	Ewe, the Female-sheep
Who is that ?	Hew that Timber
Woo or Court.	Hugh, a Man's name
Wo be to the Wicked.	Your humble Servant
	Ure, or Custom
	You're, for you are:

A Collection of Polysyllables that agree in Sound, but differ in Sense and Spelling.

A	Achor, the name of a Valley
Abase, or humble.	Account, or esteem.
Abash, or make ashamed	Accompt, or reckon
Abate, or fall the Price	Adieu, or farewell.
Abbot, a Lord of an Abbey	Adoe, or being troublesome
Abett, or encourage	Advice, or Instruction
Abel, a Man's name	Advise, to Counsel
A Bell to ring	Afar off
Able, or sufficient	Affair or Concern, or Business
Accept, or receive	Ago, as, ten days ago.
Except, or unless	Ague, a shaking Distemper.
Acre of Land	Alone, or solitary

A Loan,

- A Loan, lent Money to the Barren, or fruitless
 King, or Queen
 Alter, or change
 Altar for Sacrifice
 Halter made of Hemp
 Alley, a narrow Street.
 Ally or Friend
 Allay, or assuage
 Allow'd, or approv'd of.
 A loud Voice
 Hallowed, or praised.
 Halloed, or made a noise
 Hollowed, or made hollow
 Amaze, or wonder
 A Mace, token of Magistracy
 Angel, a Spirit
 Angle for Fish
 Appeal, or refer
 Apple, a sort of Fruit
 Arrows to shoot with
 Harrafs, or trouble
 Aray, a Battle.
 Array, or Cloath
 Arrant or Errant, that is notorious
 Errand, or Message
 Assault an Enemy
 A salt piece of Beef
 Asses that Tax
 Asses loaded with Goods
 Ashes, Wood burnt to Ashes
 Attach, to lay hold on
 Attaque an Enemy
 Augre, a Carpenter's Tool
 Augur, a Fortune-teller
 Austere, or severe.
 Oyster, a Fish so call'd
- B
- Babble, to talk foolishly
 Bauble, or trifle.
 Babel, the Tower of Babel
 Barbara, a Woman's name
 Barbary, a Country so call'd
 Baron, one degree of Peerage
- Begin, first
 Biggin, a Linnen-Cloth for an Infant
 Begging for Bread
 Beholding, or seeing
 Beholden for a received kindness
 Bellow like a Beast
 Below, or underneath
 Berry of a Tree
 Bury the Dead
 Beseech, or petition
 Besiege a strong Fort
 Boaster, or Bragger
 Bolster for the Head to rest upon
 Borough, a Corporation
 Borrow me some Money
 Burrow, for Rabbits to abide in
- C
- Calendar, or Year-Book
 Calender-Cloth
 Callis, a French Town
 Chalice, the Cup in the Sacrament
 Candid, or honest
 Candy'd Angelicoe
 Carrier to London
 Carreer, full speed
 Carrion, a dead Horse, &c.
 Carine, or clean the Ship
 Cauldron to boyl in
 Chauldron of Coals
 Canon of the Church
 Cannon or great Gun
 Causeys to walk on
 Causes to plead
 Censer for Incence
 Censure or Judge
 Centaury, a Herb so call'd
 Century, a hundred Years
 Champaign, Fields

Champion, a war-like Man	Dissent, difference
Cittern, a Musical Instrument	Descension, walking down-
Citron, a sort of Fruit	wards
Colour, as black, white, &c.	Desert, or merit
Collar of a Dog	Desart, or wilderness
Culler, one that picks and	Decease, or dye
chooseth	Disease, or sickness
Choler, a Distemper	Defer, or delay
Collier, as gets Coals	Differ, or be at strife
Coughing, with a Cold	Devote, or consecrate
Coffin for a dead Body	Devout, or religious
Coming hither	Disgust, or affront
Cummin, a Herb so call'd	Discuss, or try
Commit no Sin	Devise, or study, or invent
Comet, a blazing Star.	Device, or contrivance
Commune with each other	Doer, or Actor
Common, or universal, or	Door to open
publick	Dollar, a sort of Coin
Convoy, or guard	Dolour or Grief
Convey me away privately	Dolphin, a Fish so call'd
Confirm, or strengthen	Dauphin, the Heir of <i>France</i>
Conform, or regulate	Duel, or Combate
Copies to write by	Jewel, or Pearl of great
Coppise, a young Grove	price
Coral for a Child	
Choral belonging to a Quire	E
Crescent, or growing	Early in the Morning
Cressant, a Term in Heraldry	Yearly, or every Year
Counsel, or advice	<i>Easter</i> , a great Festival
Council-Chamber	<i>Esther</i> , a Woman's name
Cousin, or Kinsman	Eaten, or devoured
Cozen, or Cheating	<i>Baton</i> , a Town's name
Currant-Mony	Imminent dangers
Current, or Stream	Eminent, or excellent
Cymbal, a Musical Instrument	Enough, or sufficient
Symbol, or sign	Enow, apply'd to number
D	Enter that House
Daily, or every day	Inter, or bury
Dally, or delay	Intire, or perfect
Debtor, one that is in debt	Excise, short or compendious
Deter, or affright	Excize, a Tax on Drink
Decent, or handsome	Exercise, or labour
Descent, or going down	Exorcise, or conjure
Dissent, differ	Extant, or stretch'd out

Extent, or a thing being pub- Glyster, or glitter, that is, to
lick. shine

F

H

Felloe, the Ring of a Cart- Wheel	Hardness of Heart Harness for Coach-Horses
Fellow, or Companion	Hater, or despiser.
Ferried over the River	Hatter that makes Hats.
Ferret, a little Creature that fetcheth Rabbits out of their holes	Haven, for Ships Heaven, the Habitation of the Blessed.
Fillip, on the Head with one's Finger	Even, two, four, &c. Hiccough, a short Cough.
Philip, a Man's name	Eccho, a rebound of the Voice
Flower in the Field	Higher, or more high
Floar in a House	Hire a Servant
Flour of Wheat	Ire, or anger
Francis, a Man's name	Hollow, or empty
Frances, a Woman's name	Hallow, or praise
Furnace to Brew in	Halløe, a shout
Furnish a House	Holy, or pious
Furious or cruel	Holly-tree
Furies, Soul-Tormenters in Hell	Wholly, or altogether

G

I

Fury, or wrath	Idle, or slothful
Gallies, Ships with Oars	Idol, an Image
Gallows for the Execution of Malefactors	Jerkin, a short Coat Jerking, a whipping
Gallon, containing 4 Quarts	Indict, or accuse
Galleon, a great Ship for War.	Indite me a Letter
Garden of Herbs	Ingenious, or witty
Guardian of Children, during their Minority	Ingenuous, or free Incense offer'd on an Altar
Garner to keep Corn in	Insense, to enrage
Gardiner, whose Office is chief- ly in the Garden	Insight, or knowledge Incite, or stir up
Gesture, or posture of the Body	Employ me in work Imply, or signify
Jester, an idle Talker	Itching, caus'd by Lice, &c.
Genteel, or neat	Etching, or engraving
Gentile, or Heathen	Inure, or accustom
Glutinous, or glewy	In your House I'll stay
Gluttonous, or greedy	Julep, as Apothecaries send, or give their Patients.
Clyster, as Physicians give	Tulip, a Flower so call'd.

L	
Lattice-Window	Meddle with your own Business
Lettice, a Woman's name	Mellon, to eat
Lettuce, a Pot-herb	Million, or ten hundred thousand
Latin-Tongue	Message, or errand
Latten, or Tin	Messuage, or Tenement
Later, or more late	Miner, or digger of Mines
Latter of the two	Minor, or younger
Lesson of Musick	Minute, or very small
Lessen, to make little	Minuit, the sixty'th part of an hour
Leasure, or spare Time	Mourning, or Lamentation
Lesser than you	Morning, that succeeds the Evening
Leassior, one that sets a Lease	Muscle, a sort of Shel-fish
Lector, or Reader	Muzzle, for a Dog
Lecture-Sermon	N
Leper, one that hath a Leprosie	Nether, or lower
Leaper, or Jumper	Neither of the two
Leopard, the name of a Creature	O
Liturgy, the Common-Prayer	Odour, or a smell
Lethargy, a sleepy Distemper	Order, or command
Loosed, or freed	Ordure, or Dung
Losed, or lost	Otter, an Amphibious Beast, that lives both in Water and on Land
M	Hotter, or more hot
Malice, or envy	Ozier, a Bird so call'd
Mallows, a sort of a wild Herb	Hosier, a seller of Stockings
Manner, or shape	P
Mannour-house	Parson, or Minister
Manure, or fat Earth	Person, Man, or Woman
Mayor of a City	Palate in the Mouth
Mare to ride on	Palliate, or cover
Marshal, the name of a Family	Pallet-Bed
Martial, or war-like	Parasite, or flatterer
Marrow in Bones	Patricide, one that kills his Father
Morrow, or next day to this	Patients, with whom Physicians are concern'd
Martin, a Man's name	Patience, a Virtue that sweetens all manner of Afflictions
Marten, a Bird so call'd	Pattern, or Copy
Morris-dancing	Patron of a Parsonage
Maurice, a Man's name	Pattin, a shallow Dish
Matter, or business	Patten
Mature, or ripeness of Wit	
Meddal, like a piece of Coin	

Patten, for a Woman to go in.	Ribbond made of Silk;
Pattent from the King.	Rebound the Ball higher.
Partition, or separate place	Rial, a sort of Foreign Coin.
Petition, or Request	Royal, or Kingly.
Paschal Lamb (as Christ)	S
Pasquil or Libel.	Safer or more safe.
Pastor or Shepherd.	Saphire-Stone.
Pasture for Cattle to feed in.	Saviour J E S U S.
Pick't her Pocket	Savour, or smell.
Picture of a Man.	Savoury, full of savour.
Pilate, a Man's name	Savary, a Herb so call'd.
Pilot that steers a Ship.	Season of the Year.
Poplar-tree.	Seisin, somewhat deliver'd by
Popular, one much acquainted.	the seller of an Estate, in
Precedent, or fore-going.	part for the whole.
President of a College.	Cellar to set up Drink in.
Princes, or great Noble-men,	Seller of Goods.
next in degree to Kings.	Censer, for incense.
Princess, a Wife to a Prince.	Censure, or judge.
Power or strength.	Sincere, or true.
Pour me some Water.	Sion, the name of an ancient
Profit, or Benefit.	City.
Prophet, that prophesieth.	Spider-web.
Principle in Religion.	Spied her, or did spy her.
Principal, or Chief.	Stable, for Horses.
Portion, or Dowry.	Staple to a Door-post.
Potion of Physick.	Statue, or Image.
Q.	Stature of a Man.
Quary of Glais.	Statute or Law.
Quarry of Stone.	Stirrop, to a Saddle.
Query, or Question.	Stir up, or rise up.
R.	Stooped down.
Rancour, or Malice.	Stopped a Bottle.
Ranker, or more rank.	Succour, or help:
Reason, or Judgment.	Sucker, or a young sprout
Rasın, a sort of Fruit.	from a Tree.
Release, or remit.	T.
Relish, or taste.	Tenant, or Opinion.
Repeal a Statute, that is, to	Tennant to an Estate.
cause it to be of no force.	Tennor that Land is held by.
Repel, or beat back.	Tenure, or Tenement.
Revel, or to be extravagant.	Title of Honour.
Reveal no Secrets.	Tittle, or speck with a Pen.
Reville, or asperse no body.	Tower of London.

L

Towre

Towre, to fly high.

V

Vacation, spare-time.

Vocation, or calling.

Valley, below a Hill.

Volly of Shot.

Value, or Price.

Vial, or Glass-Bottle.

Viol, a Musical-Instrument.

Violate, or transgress.

Violet, a Flower so call'd.

W

Wading in Water.

Wedding, or Marriage.

Walter, a Man's name.

Water in the Sea.

Weather, as foul-Weather.

Whether of the two.

Wether-Mutton.

There being such Variety of irregular Pronunciations in our *English-Tongue*, perhaps what I have hitherto done may be insufficient for the compleating of a young Scholar in true Spelling; wherefore, I have annex'd an Alphabetical Collection of Words that are not sounded (exactly) according to their manner of writing; which is done in two Columns, the first shewing how they are writ, and the other how they are ordinarily pronounced: So that the teaching thereof may be of very great use, provided, the Learner be discreetly managed; and the best way (in my Judgment) is, to propose every particular word, in the subsequent Table, not as they are writ, but as they are commonly spoke: By which means, a young Scholar will the better understand how to spell from vulgar and erroneous Sounds.

Writ.	Sounded.	Writ.	Sounded.
A	A	An-ci-ent	Anshent
A-broad	Abraud	An-swer	Anser
Ac-compts	Accounts	An-tique	Antick
Ac-cou-tre	Accooter	A-pron	Apern
Ache	Ake	A-r-mour	Aarmor
A-cre	Aker	Ar-raign	Arrane
Ac-ti-on	Akshon	As-si-n	Affine
Ad-journ	Ajurn	As-so-ci-ate	Affoshate
As-fright	Affrite	As-sure	Ashure
Alice	Alce	A-the-ist	Athist
Alms	Aums	At-tempt	Attemit
Al-monds	Aumons	At-tire	Aitier
Al-rea-dy	Alreddy	At-tour-ney	Atturnee
Al-though	Altho	A-ver-si-on	Avershon
Am-bas-sa-dor	Ambassador	Au-gre	Auger
A mong	Amung	Au-tho-ri-ty	Autorrtee
Am-ple	Ampl	A-ry	Ary

Ba con

<i>Writ.</i> B	<i>Sounded.</i> B	<i>Writ.</i> C	<i>Sounded.</i> C
Ba-con	Bak'n	Brought	Brawt
Bai-liff	Baily	Bruise	Bruze
Bait	Bate	Build	Bild
Balk	Bauk	Bul-li-on	Bullen
Ball	Bawl	Bunch	Bunsh
Balm	Baum	Bur-then	Burd'n
Bar-gain	Bargin	Bu-ble	Buff'l
Ba-son	Bas'n	Buoy	Boy
Bat-tel	Batt'l	Buy	By
Bea-con	Beak'n		
Bea-dle	Bid'l	Cab-bage	Cabbage
Bear	Bare	Calf	Cauf
Beau-ty	Bewty	Calk	Eauk
Be-lief	Beleef	Calm	Caum
Be-wail	Bewale	Can-vas	Canvis
	Berch	Ca-pon	Cap'n
Birch	or	Cap-tain	Capten
	Burch	Cap-tious	Capshose
	Berd	Car-ri-on	Carren
Bird	or	Car-ri-age	Carridg
	Burd	Caught	Cawt
	Berth	Cer-tain	Certin
	or	Chal-dron	Chaudron
Birth	Burth	Chalk	Chauk
		Cham-pi-on	Champion
Bla-zon	Blaz'n	Cha-plain	Chaplin
Blood	Blud	Cha-ri-ot	Charrot
Blow	Blo	Char-ter	Chaurter
Bo-dy	Boddee	Chief	Cheef
Bo-rough	Bouroe	Chim-ney	Chimnee
Bought	Bawt	Chirn	Churn
Branch	Branch	Chirp	Cherp
Bra-zi-er	Brazyer	Chi-rur-gi-on	Surjon
Bread	Bred	Cho-co-late	Chockolet
Breadth	Bredth	Chri-ist-mas	Christmas
Break-fast	Breckfast	Cinque	Sink
Bri-ar	Brier	Cir-cle	Serk'l
Brief	Breef	Cir-cu-it	Serkit
Brieze	Breeze	Ci-tron	Sittern
Bright	Brite	Cleanse	Clenz
Bri-ble	Briff'l	Cleave	Cleeve
Bri-ble	Bristoe	Climb	Clime
		Clinch	Clensh

<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>	<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>
Cloaths	Cloze	Cour-te-sie	Curtesee
Clo-ven	Clov'n	Cou-sin	Coz'n
Col-li-er	Collyer	Crawl	Krawl
Co-lo-nel	Curronol	Crim-son	Crims'n
Co-lour	Culler	Cur-few	Curfer
Comb	Come	Cu-shi-on	Cushen
Come	Cum	Cy-pher	Syfer
Com-mu-ni-on	Commune-yon	D	D
Com-pa-ni-on	Companyon	Dam-mage	Dammidge
Comp-trol-ler	Controler	Dam-sin	Dams'n
Com-punc-ti-on	Compunkshon	Daugh-ter	Dawter
Gon-ceit	Concete	Dea-con	Deak'n
Con-ceive	Conceve	Dead	Ded
Con-demn	Condem	Dearn	Dern
Con-dign	Condine	Death	Deth
Con-di-ti-on	Condishon	Debt	Det
Con-duit	Cundit	De-ca-logue	Dekaloag
Con-fits	Cumfits	De-ceit	Defeat
* Con-jure	{ Cunger	De-ci-fi-on	Defizyon
	{ or	De-light	Delite
	{ Cunj-er	De-li-ne-ate	Delinyate
Con-quer	Conker	De-scend	Desend
Con-sta-ble	Cunstab'l	De-vil	Dev'l
Con-sume	Conshume	De-vo-ti-on	Devoshon
Con-tempt	Contemt	Di-a-mond	Diamon
Co-pi-ous	Copeyose	Dic-ti-o-na-ry	Dixnary
Co-ro-net	Crowner	Dil-ling	Dillin
Co-stard	Custard	Dis-che-vel'd	Disshewel'd
Cot-ton	Cott'n	Di-sci-ple	Diffip'l
Cough	Coff	Do-nour	Donor
	{ Coold	Dou-ble	Dub'l
Could	{ or	Dough	Duff
	{ Cud	Draught	Drawt
Coun-ter-feit	Coupterfit	Dread	Dred
Cou-ple	Cupp'l	Drought	Drawt
Cour-age	Curridge	Dumb	Dum
Course	Coars	Dun-ge-on	Dunjen
Court	Coart	E	E
Cour-te-san	Curtezan	Earl	Erl
Cour-te-ous	Curchose	Earn	Erm

* To Conjure or Inchant, is commonly pronounced, cunjer, but when it signifies to swear, then it is sounded as its writ, conjure.
Earth-en

Writ.	Sounded.	Writ.	Sounded.
Earth-en	Earth'n	Fiend	Feend
Ec-logue	Ekloag	Fierce	Fears
Ei-ther	Eather	Fight	Fite
E-le-phand	Ellefant	Firm	{ Ferm
Emp-ty	Emty		or { Furm
En-dea-vour	Endeavor	Firr	Fur
E-nough	Enuff	Firft	Furf
En-fign	Enfine	Five-pence	Fippenfe
En-fue	Enfhue	Fla-gon	Flaggin
En-thu-fi-afm	Enthuzyafm	Flirt	Flurt
En-vi-ron	Enviern	Flou-rifh	Flurriifh
E-phod	Effod	Fo-rage	Forridge
E-pi-logue	Eppiloag	Fore-head	Forred
E-pi-taph	Eppitaff	For-feit	Forfit
Er-rour	Error	Fo-reign	{ Forrin
E-fchew	Eskew		or { Forren
E-fcut-che-on	Scutchen	For-ward	Forrad
E-fquire	Squire	Fought	Faut
E-vil	Eev'l	Foun-tain	Founten
Eu-nuch	Eunuke	Four	Fore
Ex-che-quer	Exchecker	Frac-ti-on	Frakfhon
E-ze-ki-el	Ezekel	Fraight	Frate
F	F	Friend	Frend
Fac-ti-on	Fakfhon	Fruit	Frute
Fal-con	Fauk'n	Fru-men-ty	{ Frummety
Fal-low	Follo		or { Furmety
Fal-ter	Fauter	Fu-fti-an	Fuftyan
Fa-mi-li-ar	Familyar	G	G
Far-ri-er	Faryer	Gal-loon	Galloom
Far-thing	{ Farthin, or	Gal-lows	Gallos
	{ Fard'n, or	Gar-ri-son	Garris'n
Fa-fhi-on	{ Farding	Gen-ti-an	Genshan
	Fafhen	Geo-gra-phy	Jografy
Fast-en	Fas'n	Geo-me-try	Jometry
Fa-tigue	Fateag	Ghoft	Goaft
Fault	Faut	Glut-ton	Glut'n
Fa-vour	Favor	Gnafh	{ Nafh
Fearn	Fern		or { Hnafh
Fea-ther	Fether		
Feign	{ Fean		
	or { Fane		
Field	Feeld		

<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>	<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>
Gnat	{ Nat or Hnat Naw Hnaw	Hei-fer Height Hei-nous Heir Her-ring Hick-cough Hi-de-ous Hol-bourn Hol-low Ho-ney Ho-nour Hood Host-ler Hough Hous-hold Hous-wife Hun-dred Hymn Hys-sop	Heffer Hite Heanose Hare Herrin Hikok Hydyose Hobourn Hollo Hunnee Honnor Hud Holler Hoof Housfold Huzif Hunderd Him Hizzop
Gnaw	Jail Gon Gud Goard Grashose Grandure Grassopper Greef Gard		
Goal			
Gone			
Good			
Gourd			
Gra-ci-ous			
Gran-deur			
Graf-hop-per			
Grief			
Guard			
Guest	{ Gest * Gide Gild		
Guide			
Guild			
H	H		
Hac-kney	Hakneo	I	I
Hair	Hare	Jea-lous	Jellos
Hake	Hauk	Jeo-par-dy	Jepardy
Half	Hauf	Im-pof-thume	Impostume
Half-pen-ny	Hapenny	In-dict-ment	Inditement
Hal-ter	Hauter	In-gra-ti-ate	Ingrashate
Hanch	Hanfh	In-trigue	Intreag
Hand-ker-chief	Hankecher	Jour-nal	Jurnal
Han-dle	Hand'l	I-ron	Iern
Hand-some	Hansom	Is-sue	Ishue
Har-bour	Harbor	Juice	Juse
Harsh	Hash		Jus'l or Jos'l
Ha-ven	Hav'n	Ju-ile	
Haugh-ty	Hauty		
Head	Hed	K	K
Heard	Herd	Kin-dred	Kinred
Heark-en	Hark'n	Kit-ling	Kitlin
Heart	Hart		Nack or Hnack
Hearth	Harth	Knack	
Hea-ven	Hev'n		
Hea-vy	Hevve		

* The g that begins these words sounded Guttural, and not as the j Consonant.

Writ.	Sounded.	Writ.	Sounded.
	Nave	M	M
Knave	or	Main-tain	Mantane
	Hnave	Mal-kin	Maukin
	Nead	Malm-sey	Maumsey
Knead	or	Man-hood	Mannud
	Hnead	Ma-nour	Mannor
	Night	Ma-rish	Marsh
Knight	or	Mar-riage	Marridge
	Hnight	Mar-tyr	Marter
	Nolledge	Maf-fa-cre	Maffaker
Know-ledge	or	Mau-gre	Mauger
	Hnolledge	May-or	Mare
	Noal	Mea-fure	Mezure
Knowl	or	Me-di-cine	Meds'n
	Hnole	Mef-su-age	Meffage
L	L	Me-tre	Meeter
La-bour	Labor	Mi-cha-el-mas	Mickelmus
La-by-rinth	Labberinth	Mirt h	Merth
Lamb	Lam	Mi-tre	Miter
Lang-uage	Langwidge	Mo-narch	Monmark
Laugh	Laf	Mort gage	Morgage
Launce	Lanfe	Mould	Moold
Lau-rel	Lorrel	Moun-tain	Mounten
League	Leag	Mourn	Moarn
Learn	Lern	Mur-rain	Murrin
Lea-ther	Lether	Mur-ther	Murder
Leo-pard	Lepard	Mut-ton	Mut'n
Lef-fen	Les'n	Myrrh	Merr
Lef-son		N	N
Lieu-te-nant	Listenant	Na-ti-on	Na-shon
Limb	Lim	Naught	Naut
	Likor	Neigh	Nea
Li-quer	or	Neigh-bour	Neabor
	Licker	Nei-ther	Neather
Li-ften	Lis'n	Ni-cho-las	Nicklis
	Lonnon	Ni-tre	Nyter
Lon-don	or	No-ti-on	Nofhon
	Lundon	Nought	Naut
Low-ly	Loely	Nou-rish	Nurriſh
Lu-cre	Luker	Nui-fance	New-fans
Lu-shi-ous	Lushose	O	O
Lu-ftre	Luftr	O-bey-fance	Obafans
		O-bli-que	Oblike

<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>	<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>
Of-en	Of'n	Pro-logue	Prolog
One	Won	Prompt	Prompt
O-ni-on	Unyon	Pro-rogue	Proroag
O-pen	Op'n		{ Salm, Same,
O-pi-ni-on	Opinyon	Pfalm	{ Saum, or
O-range	Orringe		{ Sawm
O-ra-tour	Orrator		{ Salter
Or-di-na-ry	Ordinary	Pfalter	{ or
Ought	Awt		{ Sawter
P	P	Pud-ding	Puddin
Par-dieu	Pardew	Pur-vey	Purvea
Par-don	Pard'n		Q
Par-li-a-ment	Parlement	Qualm	Kwaum
Pa-tri-arch	Patriark	Quoth	Kuth
Pear	Pare	R	R
Pearl	Perl	Ralph	Rafe
Pea-fant	Pezant	Ra-ti-o-nal	Rashonal
Peo-ple	Peep'l	Rea-dy	Reddy
Pen-ny-worth	Pennoth	Re-ceipt	Refeat
Per-ceive	Perseve	Re-ceive	Refeave
Per-son	{ Pars'n	Re-cruit	Recrute
or		Re-gi-ment	Redgement
Par-son		Re-hearse	Rehers
Pe-tite	Petty	Re-lief	Releef
Phea-fant	Fezant	Re-liquies	Rellicks
Phlegm	Flem	Re-prieve	Reprevee
Phy-si-ci-an	Fizifhan	Re-trieve	{ Retreeve
Pic-ture	Pik-ter	or	
Piece	Peece	Re-trive	
Pierce	Peerce	Rhe-nish	Rennish
Pi-ge-on	Pidgen	Rhe-to-rick	Rettorick
Pique	Pike	Rheu-bard	Rewberb
Plague	Plaig	Rheum	Room
Plan-tiff	Plantif	Right-e-ous	Richose
Plai-ster	Plaster	Rogue	Roag
Plea-fant	Plezant	Rome	Room
Plough	Plowe	Rough	Ruff
Plumb	Plum	Ruf-fi-an	Ruffin
Port-man-teau	Portmant'l	S	S
So-ti-on	Poshon	Saf-fron	Saffern
Fray and Prey	Pra or Pre	Said	Sed
Priest	Preeft	Salve	Sauve
Pro-cess	Proffes	Sar-se-net	Safnet

Sa-ti-ate

noun

Writ.	Sounded.	Writ.	Sounded.
Sa-ti-ate	Sathate	Slough	Slowe
Says	Sez	So-lemn	Sollem
Scene	Sene	Some	Sum
Sceptre	} Septer	Son	Sun
or		Soot	Sut
Scepter		Sought	Saut
Schism	Sism	South-wark	Suthrick
Sci-mi-tre	Simmiter	Spa-ni-el	Spannel
Scourge	Skurge	Spe-ci-al	Spelhal
Scru-pu-lous	Skrup'lous	Spread	Spred
Scul-li-on	Skullen	Squi-nan-cy	Quinzy
Search	Sarch	Stalk	Stauk
Se-ven	Sev'n	Stead-fast	Stedfast
Sec-ti-on	Sekshon	Stir	Stur
Sei-gni-o-ry	Seanyory	Straight	Strate
Seife	Seze	Stur-ge-on	Sturjon
Se-pul-chre	Sepulker	Sub-til	} Sut'l
Ser-vant	Sarvant	or	
Shew	Sho	Sub-tle	
Shield	Sheeld	Suit	Shoot
Shil-ling	Shillin	Sure	Shure
Shirt	Shurt	Sur-feit	Surfit
Shoul-der	Shoolder	Sur-vey	Survea
	Shurl	Swear	Sware
Shril	or	Swound	Soond
	} Sril	Sy-rop	Surrop
Shrimp	Srimp	Sy-tem	† Süstem
Shrink	Srink	T	T
Siege	Seege	Talk	Tauk
Sieve	Sive		Tear
Sigh	Sike	* Tear	and
Sign	Sine		Tare
Sir	Sur	Te-di-ous	Tejose
	} Sorra	Thames	Tems
Sir-rah	or	The-a-tre	Theater
	} Surra	Third	Thurd
Slaugh-ter	Slawter	Thirft	Thurft
Sleight	Slite	Tho-mas	Tommas

† Thusmark - notes the Vowel u to be sounded long.

* When it signifies to rent, 'tis sounded tare, otherwise its pronounced as its wrote.

M

Though

<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>	<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>
Though	Tho		Wensdee
Thought	Thawt	Wed-nef-day	or
Thread	Thred		Wensda
Threat	Thret		Way
Through	Threw	Weigh	or
Thyme	Time		Wea
Toll	Tole	Weight	Wate
Tomb	Toom	Whi-ffe	Wis'l
Tongue	Tong	Whit-son-tide	Wis'ntide
Touch	Tutch	Whore	Hore
Tough	Tuf	Wield	Weld
Trea-che-ry	Tretchery	Wo-men	Wimmen
Trea-su-ry	Trezury		Raut
Trou-ble	Troubl	Wrought	or
Trun-che-on	Trunshon		Hrawt
Twen-ti-eth	Twentith		Rap
V	V	Wrap	or
Va-li-ant	Valyant		Hrap
Vault	Vaut		Rath
Vein	Vene	Wrath	or
Ven-ge-ance	Venjance		Hrath
Ve-ni-son	Vens'n		Rite
	Verdit	Write	or
ver-dict	or		Hrite
	Vardit		Rawt
Vic-tu-als	Vit'ls	Wrought	or
View	Vew		Hrawt
Vil-lain	Villan		
Vif-count	Vy-count	Y	Y
Vi-fi-on	Vizyon		Yatch
Vi-ti-ate	Vilhate	Yacht	or
Vogue	Voag		Yawt
Vouch-safe	Voutsafe	Yeo-man	Yemman
W	W	Yield	Yeeld
Walk	Wauk	Yolk	Yoke
Wea-pon	Wep'n		Yong
Wear	Ware	Young	or
Wea-ther	Wether		Yung

English Words Contracted.

85

Gen.	Genesis.	Mat.	Matthew.
Ex.	Exodus.	Mat.	Mark.
Lev.	Leviticus.	Lu.	Luke.
Num.	Numbers.	Joh.	John
Deu.	Deuteronomy	Ac.	Acts.
Josh.	Joshua.	Ro.	Romans.
Judg.	Judges.	Cor.	Corinthians.
Sam.	Samuel.	Gal.	Galatians
K.	Kings.	Eph.	Ephesians.
Ch.	Chronicles.	Philip.	Philippians
Ez.	Ezra.	Col.	Colossians.
Neh.	Nehemiah.	Thes.	Thessalonians.
Esth.	Esther.	Tim.	Timothy.
Pf.	Psalms.	Tit.	Titus.
Pr.	Proverbs.	Philem.	Philemon.
Ecc.	Ecclesiastes.	Heb.	Hebrews.
Cant.	Canticles.	Ja.	James.
Is.	Isaiah.	Pet.	Peter.
Jer.	Jeremiah.	Rev.	Revelations.
Lam.	Lamentations		
Ezek.	Ezekiel.	Jan.	January.
Dan.	Daniel.	Feb.	February.
Hos.	Hosea.	Ap.	April.
Am.	Amos.	Aug.	August.
Ob.	Obediah.	Sep.	September.
Mic.	Micah.	7br.	
Nah.	Nahum.	Oct.	October.
Hab.	Habakkuk.	8br.	
Zeph.	Zephaniah.	Nov.	November
Hag.	Haggai.	9br.	
Zech.	Zechariah.	Dec.	December.
Mal.	Malachi.	10br.	

viz.	to wit, or namely.
Eng.	England, or English.
St.	Saint.
Honbl.	Honourable.
Revd.	Reverend.
Bp.	Bishop.
Ld.	Lord.
Knt.	Knight.
Sr.	Sir.
Dr.	Doctor.

D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
M. D.	Doctor of Physick.
B. D.	Batchelor of Divinity.
M. A.	Master of Arts.
B. A.	Batchelor of Arts.
Col.	Colonel.
Wp.	Worship.
Wpl.	Worshipful.
Capt.	Captain.
Esq.	Esquire.
Comrs.	Commissioners.
Admrs.	Administrators.
Execrs.	Executors.
Mr.	Master.
Ms. or Mrs.	Mistress.
Dof.	Doctrine.
Sect.	Section.
M. S.	Manuscript.
An. Dom.	In the Year of our Lord.
per An.	By the Year.
per Cent.	By the Hundred.
Letr.	Letter.
pd.	paid, and sometimes pound.
qr.	quarter, and also a Farthing.
Q. or Qu.	Question.
A. Anf.	Answer.
p.	Page.
v.	Verse, and sometimes see.
l.	line, also over Figures for
s.	Sb'lings. (Pounds.
d.	Denarium, that is, a Penny.
i. e.	that is.
q. d.	as if he had said.
ye.	the.
yt.	that.
ym.	them.
yn.	then.
ys.	this.
yof.	those.
&.	and.
&c.	and the rest, or and so forth.

1. One, ——— I.	16. Sixteen, ——— XVI.
2. Two, ——— II.	17. Seventeen, ——— XVII.
3. Three, ——— III.	18. Eighteen, ——— XVIII.
4. Four, ——— IV.	19. Nineteen, ——— XIX.
5. Five, ——— V.	20. Twenty, ——— XX.
6. Six, ——— VI.	30. Thirty, ——— XXX.
7. Seven, ——— VII.	67. Sixty Seven, ——— LXVII.
8. Eight, ——— VIII.	80. Eighty, ——— LXXX.
9. Nine, ——— IX.	96. Ninety Six, ——— XCVI.
10. Ten, ——— X.	100. One Hundred, ——— C.
11. Eleven, ——— XI.	156. One Hundred } Fifty and Six, } CLVI.
12. Twelve, ——— XII.	500. Five Hundred, ——— D.
13. Thirteen, ——— XIII.	1000. One Thousand, ——— M.
14. Fourteen, ——— XIV.	
15. Fifteen, ——— XV.	

1708. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, MDCCVIII.

The Use of Great or Capital Letters.

Great or Capital Letters are set, 1. After a full Stop. 2. At the beginning of every Poetical Verse. 3. To begin all proper Names, either of Men, Women, Countries, Kingdoms, Provinces, Counties, Cities, Towns, Places, Dignities, Arts, Trades, Professions, Offices, Months, Days, Winds, Rivers, &c. And lastly, some for Figures; as above.

An Accidence adapted to our Native Language by way of Question and Answer.

Q. **H**OW many Parts of Speech are there?

A. Eight, viz. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.*

Q. Of these, which are declined?

A. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, and Participle.

Q. Which are undeclined?

A. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Of a Noun.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is either the name of a Thing it self; or else the name of the manner, kind, or quality of a Thing.

Q. What call you that Noun which is the name of a Thing it self?

A. A Substantive.

Q. How many sorts of Substantives are there?

A. Two, viz. Proper and Common.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Proper?

A. It is the proper name of some one individual Person, Place, or Thing, whereby it may be known, and distinguished from others of the same kind; as, *William, London, Thames, December, &c.*

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Common?

A. It is a word which is common to all of the same kind; as, *Man, City, River, Month, &c.*

Q. What signs are (or may be) set before a Noun Substantive Common?

A. A, An, or The.

Q. How are these Particles used?

A. A is set before a Consonant, An before a Vowel, which extend the Signification of a Noun to any one particular, and so to all, one by one of its kind; but The restrains it to some known and special Thing, and thereby rendring a Substantive Common, equivalent to a Proper; as, *A Man, an Oyster, the City.*

* Note, That I divided the Parts thus, on the account of the Method we use in teaching Latin, &c.

Of the Accidents to a Substantive:

Q. How many things belong to a Substantive?

A. These six, viz. Number, Case, Gender, Declension, Species and Figure.

Of Number.

Q. How many Numbers are there?

A. Two, viz. Singular and Plural.

Q. How are they known from each other?

A. The Singular speaks but of one; as a Stone; but the Plural denotes more than one; as Stones.

Q. How is the Plural Number form'd?

*A. Always from the Singular; as, 1. By adding s, (this being the most common) 2. * By changing a Vowel or Diphthong; as Man, Men; Foot, Feet; Goose, Geese; Tooth, Teeth; Mouse, Mice; Cow, Kine, or Cows. 3. By changing a Consonant, especially if the sound of f end the Singular, for then the f is changed into the v Consonant, thus, Wife, Wives; Life, Lives; &c. 4. By adding a Syllable: As Child, Children; Ox, Oxen. And lastly, They are sometimes alike; as one Sheep, ten Sheep; one Mile, ten Mile, or Miles.*

Of Case.

Q. How many cases are there?

A. Six, viz. the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative and Ablative.

Q. How are these Cases known from each other?

A. The Nominative and Accusative are known by their Places, and the rest by their Signs.

Q. How know you the Nominative Case?

A. The Nominative Case generally precedes the Verb, and answers to the Question, Who or What, made upon the Verb; as, The Master teacheth.

Q. When doth the Nominative follow the Verb?

A. 1. When a Question's ask'd. 2. When the Verb is of the Imperative Mood, then the Nominative is either set after the Verb, or after the sign of the Verb; as Wilt thou Learn? Let

** Note, That the adding of s to the Plural, sometimes creates another Syllable, especially if the Singular ends with the sound, of s, x, sh, ch, or the dental hissing, g; as House, Houses; Ax, Axes; Lash, Lashes; Church, Churches; Face, Faces; Stage, Stages, &c.*

him

him read. Or, 3. When *it*, or *there*, come before the Verb; as, It is a Book, There stands a Clock.

Q. How know you the Accusative?

A. The Accusative follows the Verb, and answers to this Question, *Whom* or *What*, made upon the Verb; as I have a Scholar.

Q. How know you the Genitive Case?

A. By having either, *s*, joyn'd to the Noun, or by setting before it *of*; as my Master's Book, or the Book of my Master.

Q. How know you the Dative Case?

A. By this sign, *to*, generally. But sometimes by *for*; this Case importing that Thing, or Person *to*, or *for* whom any Convenience or Inconvenience is meant, either by the Substantive, Adjective, Verb, or Participle; as, a Friend *to* me, good *for* you, study *for* Learning, loving *to* a Stranger.

Q. How know you the Vocative Case?

A. By calling or speaking to another, and either hath, or may have, *O* preceding it; as, *O* Father.

Q. How know you the Ablative?

A. The Ablative, denotes the manner *How*, the instrument *Wherewith*, or the reason *Why* any thing, either is, doth, or hath any thing done unto it, and is preceded generally by some Preposition, such as, *In*, *With*, *Through*, *From*, *By*, and *Than* after the Comparative Degree.

Of Gender.

Q. What is the proper use of Genders?

A. To distinguish one Sex from another.

Q. How many Genders are there?

A. Three, *viz.* Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Q. What doth the Masculine belong to?

A. To the Male-kind; and is known by this Relative, *HE*.

Q. What does the Feminine belong to?

A. To the Female-kind; and is known by this Relative, *SHE*.

Q. What does the Neuter belong to?

A. To such Things as are neither Male nor Female, also to Things without life. And this Gender is commonly known by *IT*.

Q. But what Gender are such words as are equally spoke in both Sexes: such as, Child, an Ass, a Colt, a Bear, a Mule, a Fox, a Hare, a Rabbit, a Squirrel, with many others both of Birds, Beasts, and Fishes?

A. Such are term'd *Epicens*; both Sexes being known under one name.

Q. But how then are the Sexes of such known asunder in speech?

A. By

A.
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A. By adding thereto some Sex-distinguishing word ; as, a Male-Child, a Cock-Sparrow, a Dog-Fox, a She-Ass, a Horse-Colt, &c.

Of Declension.

Q. How is an English Noun declined?

A. Not by altering its Theme, any farther than to distinguish its Numbers ; but by having the Signs of the Cases preceding.

Q. Give me an Example, in declining this word Kingdom?

A. Singular.

Plural.

Nom. A Kingdom.

Nom. Kingdoms.

Gen. Of a Kingdom.

Gen. Of Kingdoms.

Dat. To a Kingdom.

Dat. To Kingdoms.

Acc. The Kingdom.

Acc. The Kingdoms.

Voc. O Kingdom.

Voc. O Kingdoms.

Ab. In a Kingdom.

Ab. By Kingdoms.

And after this manner are all Nouns Substantives declined that are not defective, that is, that have both Numbers : As for such that want either Singular or Plural, the very sense of the word it self sufficiently denotes. Thus, as Goods, Riches, Victuals, &c. want the Singular ; so all Proper names of Persons, Places, or Things, want the Plural ; as Richard, Thomas, London, Ale, Sack, Wheat, Barley, Gold, Silver ; so Righteousness, Integrity, Drunkenness, &c.

Species and Figure are Accidents to each part of Speech, and denote a word to be either Primitive or Derivative, Simple or Compound.

Of an Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. It is the name of the manner, kind, or quality of a Thing ; and must have another word joyn'd to it, whose manner, kind, or quality it sheweth, (and therefore it may be properly term'd an Adnoun) as, a good Man, a strong Horse, a fat Ox, &c.

Q. Where is an English Adjective generally set?

A. Immediately before its Substantive.

Q. Decline this Substantive and Adjective together, viz. a good Man.

A. Singular.

Plural.

Nom. A good Man.

Nom. Good Men.

Gen. Of a good Man.

Gen. Of good Men.

Dat. To a good Man.

Dat. To good Men.

Acc. The good Man.

Acc. The good Men.

Voc. O good Man.

Voc. O good Men.

Ab. From a good Man.

Ab. From good Men.

N

What

Q. What are the Accidents to an Adjective?

A. Comparison; besides Number, Case, and Gender, * as in a Substantive.

Of Comparison.

Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering of the signification of a word into more, or less by degrees; as, hard, harder, hardest; and so contrariwise, hardest, harder, hard.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three, viz. the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

Q. How know you the Positive?

A. The Positive is the Adjective it self, without either Change or Sign; and implies no inequality of the thing whereof it is spoken; as hard.

Q. Which is the Comparative?

A. The Comparative is that degree which doth somewhat exceed its Positive in signification; and is formed by adding thereto *er*, or setting before it, (that is the Positive) *more*; as *harder*, or *more hard*.

Q. How know you the Superlative?

A. The Superlative is known, either by adding of *est*, to the Positive; or setting before it, *most*, *very*, or *exceeding*; and this degree is of the highest signification; as *hardest*, or *most*, *very*, or *exceeding hard*.

Q. Are all Adjectives compared after this manner?

A. No; for some are not compared at all; others there are, that to avoid an ill sound are compared most commonly with the signs *more*, *most*, or *very* before them; and lastly, there are some who are irregular, and have a peculiar way of being compared by themselves.

Q. Which are they that have no Comparison?

A. They are such, whose signification may not encrease, or be diminished; as *all*, *any*, *some*, *each*, *every*, &c.

Q. What Adjectives make use only of more, most, or very before them, to distinguish their degrees in Comparison?

A. They are such Derivatives as end in *y*, *ful*, *ous*, *some*, *ish*, *ant*, *ent*, or *ble*; as *stony*, *gainful*, *desirous*, *gamesome*, *sweetish*,

* Note, That the same Number, Case and Gender as the Substantive is, the same is the Adjective always: As a good Man; good, there is, Nominative Case, Singular Number, and Masculine Gender, because *Man* is so,

dormant,

dormant, penitent, favourable, &c. This a careful Observer will quickly find out by the very Pronunciation of the word.

Q. *What Adjectives are irregularly compar'd?*

A. These following, viz.

Positive	Good	{ } { } { } Comparative	better	{ } { } { } Superlative	best.
	Bad		worse		worst.
	or				
	Evil		less		least.
	Little		more		most.
	Much		former		first.
	or				
	Many				
	Before				

Of a Pronoun.

Q. *What is a Pronoun?*

A. It is a part of Speech, either set before a Noun, or put in its place to supply it.

Q. *How many sorts of Pronouns are there?*

A. Four, viz. Demonstratives, Relatives, Possessives, and Interrogatives.

Q. *Which are Pronoun-Demonstratives?*

A. Those that shew the Noun it self; such are, *I, Thou, He, This, That, &c.*

Q. *What do you call Relatives?*

A. Such as relate to some Noun afore-going; and these are, *Who, Which, &c.*

Q. *Which are the Pronoun-Possessives?*

A. Such as denote what belongs either to a Man's own self, or to another; and those are, *Mine, Thine, Ours, Yours, &c.*

Q. *Which are Interrogatives?*

A. Those that are usd in the asking of Questions; as, *Who, Which, What, &c.*

Q. *What Things belong to a Pronoun?*

A. Number, Case, Gender, as in a Noun; but Declension and Person, as followeth.

Q. *How are Pronouns declined?*

A. They vary in their Theme contrary to Nouns, but have the signs of Cases as they have. (See in the following Scheme.)

Of the Variations of a Pronoun, as also of their Persons.

* Note, That the Oblique Cases are all, save only the Nominative.

(a) Those Pronouns that are declined with Substantives, are used exactly as Adjectives; they themselves being such.

		Nominative Cases.	Oblique Cases. *	With a Substan. (a)	Without a Substan.
1. Person	{ Singular Plural	I we	me us	my our	mine ours
2. Person	{ Singular Plural	thou ye	thee you	thy your	thine yours
3. Person	{ Sing. { Mas. Fem. Neu. Plural	he she it they	him her it them	his her its their	his hers its theirs
Interrogatives of	{ Person Things	who what	whom what	who's whereof	

Q. From the foregoing Scheme, let me hear you decline the personal Pronoun, I.

A. Singular.

Nom. I.

Gen. Of me.

Dat. To me.

Acc. Me.

Voc. Is wanting.

Abl. From me.

Plural.

Nom. We.

Gen. Of us.

Dat. To us.

Acc. Us.

Voc. Is wanting.

Abl. By us.

Q. How is Thou declined?

A. Before it is actually declined, observe that *You* in civil Speaking is now used in each Case, and also in both Numbers, thus,

Singular,

Nom. Thou, or You.

Gen. Of thee, or you.

Dat. To thee, or you.

Acc. Thee, or you.

Voc. O thou, or you.

Abl. By thee, or you.

Plural.

Nom. Ye, or you.

Gen. Of you, or your selves.

Dat. To you, or your selves. &c.

of

Of a Verb.

Q. What is a Verb ? *

A. A Verb is a part of Speech joyn'd to a Noun, to express its Being, Doing, or Suffering.

Q. How many Things belong to an English Verb ?

A. Besides Species and Figure, there belongs to an English verb, Kind, Mood, Tense, Number and Person.

Of Kind.

Q. How many Kinds of Verbs are there ?

A. Three, viz. Active, Passive, and Neuter.

Q. How know you a Verb Active ?

A. A Verb Active signifies to do ; as I love, and may be made a Passive by interposing the Verb Substantive *am, art, is, are, &c.* betwixt the Nominative and the Verb, thus, *I am loved, thou art loved, &c.*

Q. How know you a Verb Passive ?

A. A Verb Passive signifies to suffer ; as *I am loved* ; and by leaving out the Verb Substantive, and reducing the Verb loved to its Theme love, 'tis an Active ; as *I love*.

Q. What is a Verb Neuter ?

A. A Verb Neuter is such that alters not its Signification, for an Active Neuter can't be chang'd into a Passive, neither can a Passive Neuter be turn'd into an Active ; as *I live, I am glad, &c.* This Verb is also term'd Intransitive, because it confines its signification to one particular Object, which is imply'd in the Verb it self ; as *I live [the Life] I run [the Race] &c.*

Q. How are the Kinds, Moods and Tenses of Verbs known ?

A. By other Verbs, call'd *Auxiliaries*.

Of Auxiliary Verbs.

Q. How many sorts of Auxiliaries are there ?

A. Two, viz. Integers, and Defectives.

Q. How many Integers are there ?

A. Three, viz. Do, Have, and Be, (or Am)

Q. Why are they call'd Integers ?

A. Because they are without Defect, having both the Present, and Imperfect Tenses, also Participles, and admit of Auxiliaries before them, as other Verbs do.

* A Verb is two-fold, viz. Substantive, and Adjective, the first signifying the meer being of a Thing ; as, *God is, &c.* but the latter implies besides meer being somewhat either done by, or else done to the Thing that is in Being ; as *God hears* (i. e. is hearing) *God is magnified*.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the Defective Auxiliaries?

A. Shall, will, may, can, let, must, and ought.

Q. Have these no Formatives?

A. Yes; Shall, will, may and can; have, should, would, might and could; but let, must and ought, have no Formatives.

Q. Where then are shall, will, may and can, Defective?

A. In their Participles.

Of Mood.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Four, viz. Indicative, Imperative, Potential and Infinitive.

Q. How know you the Indicative Mood?

A. The Indicative Mood either positively affirms, or else asketh a Question about something done, in doing, or to be done, or suffered; as I do love, dost thou love? I am loved, art thou taught?

Q. How know you the Imperative?

A. The Imperative Mood implies somewhat to be done, or suffered; but either commanded, intreated, or permitted thereto by another; as read thou, be thou taught, let him learn.

Q. How know you the Potential?

A. The Potential denotes, either the liberty, power, or necessity of doing or suffering, and is commonly known by these Auxiliaries, may, can, might, would, should, could or ought; as I may, or can love; I may, or can be taught.

Q. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

A. The Infinitive observes only the bare signification of the Verb, without the distinction either of Number or Person, and is usually known by this Particle to preceding, as to love, to be taught.

Of Tense.

Q. How many Tenses are there in an English Verb it self?

A. Only two, viz. the Present and Imperfect, that is, the Theme, and its Formative; as Love, Loved.

Q. What is the meaning of this word Tense?

A. The meaning of Tense, is Time.

Q. Are there then but two different Times?

A. Yes; There are Six, viz. The Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future and Preter-Future.

Q. How are the other Tenses, besides the Present and Imperfect, compleated in an English Verb?

A. By the Auxiliaries.

Q. How

Q. How know you the Present Tense?

A. The Present Tense imports the time that now is, as *I read, or am reading; I am taught.*

Q. How know you the Imperfect Tense?

A. The Imperfect Tense denotes somewhat that was doing, or suffering, but not quite finished; as *I loved, or did love, or was loving; I was taught,* (which may be better understood by a Sentence, thus, *I was learning my Lesson when you came to me.*)

Q. How know you the Perfect Tense?

A. The Perfect Tense denotes somewhat done and past; as *I have learned, or have been learning; I have been taught.*

Q. How know you the Pluperfect Tense?

A. The Pluperfect denotes somewhat had been done, or suffered, before another thing was done, and past; as, *I had heard, or been hearing.* I had been and heard an Oration, a Month before you paid me your last Visit.

Q. How know you the Future Tense?

A. The Future Tense denotes somewhat to be done or suffered hereafter; as *I shall, or will love, or shall, or will be loving; I shall, or will be loved.*

Q. How know you the Preter-Future?

A. The Preter-Future denotes, That of two Things to come, one is to be past, before the other is to be done, and hath some Conjunction preceding the Nominative, and also the Auxiliary; (And therefore this is usually term'd the Future Subjunctive) as, *When I shall have finish'd this Task, I will set about other Business.**

Did, and didst denotes the Imperfect Active; and *was, wast, were* the Imperfect Passive.

Have, hast, has and hath, shew the Perfect Tense Active; and have, hast, has and hath been with the Formative, shews the Perfect Passive. Had and hadst the Pluperfect Active; and had and hadst been the same Tense Passive; Shall or will, and shalt or wilt, declare a Verb to be Future Active; and shall, will, shalt, wilt be, do also declare a Verb to be Future Passive. But note that the Formative of a Verb always follows a Passive Auxiliary, and that in every particular Tense:

Of Number and Person.

Q. How many Numbers are there in Verbs?

A. Two, viz. Singular and Plural (as in Nouns.)

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

* From all which 'tis apparent that *do, dost, doth, or does,* shews a Verb to be the Present Active; and *am, art, is, are,* shews the Present Passive.

A. Three

A. Three in both Numbers, viz. *I, Thou, He*, in the Singular; and *We, Ye, and They* in the Plural. *

Q. How is the Number and Person of a Verb known?

A. By its Nominative Case; for the same Person and Number the Nominative Case is, the same the Verb is look'd upon to be.

Q. But suppose there be more Nominative Cases than one to a Verb, and they of different Persons, what Number and Person then is the Verb?

A. The Verb then is of the Plural Number, and most worthy Person, the first Person being more worthy than the Second, and the Second more worthy than the Third.

Q. But are not the Persons of Verbs sometimes known by their endings?

A. Yes; The Second and Third Singular are; but all the Persons in the Plural are the same as the First Singular, as *I, We, Ye, They* love.

Q. How does the Second Person Singular distinguish it self by its ending?

A. By adding *est* or *'st* to the ending, either to the Verb it self, or its Auxiliary.

Q. When are these Terminations *est* or *'st* added to the Verb it self?

A. When no Auxiliary precedes; otherwise the Termination is added to the Auxiliary, and the Verb is the same, as in the first Person; as, *thou dost love*.

Q. How know you the third Person Singular by its ending?

A. By the Verb or Auxiliary ending either in *eth*, *'th*, *'es*, or *'s*.

Q. When are these Terminations added to the Verb it self?

A. When no Auxiliary goes before (as in the Case of the second Person) otherwise they are added to the Auxiliary; as *be loveth, loves*; or *doth, or does love*.

Q. Have all the Auxiliaries these endings in the second and third Person Singular?

A. No; For in the second Person Singular, *am, shall* and *will*, are *art, shalt* and *wilt*: And in the third Person singular, *am* is read *is*; and in *shall, will, may, can, might, would, should, could*, the Terminations for the third Person are commonly omitted.

* Of these note, The first Person speaks of himself, as *I love*, Sing. *We love*, Plural. The Second speaks to another, as *Thou readest*, Sing. *Ye read*, Plural. And of this Person is every Vocative Case. But the Third is spoken of, as *He reads*, Sing. *They read*, Plural. And of this Person are all Words except *I, We, Thou, Ye*, and every Vocative Case.

Q. When

Q. When are the Terminations est, es, and eth, contracted ?

A. When a Vowel ends a Verb, as, do'st, dor'h, for doest, doeth.

Q. But when are they writ without contraction ?

A. When a Verb ends either in ee, ch, s, sh, se, sh, x, or z ; as, Thou tracest, watchest, tessest, fastest, debasest, lashest, vexest glazest ; so he traceth, watcheth, or watches, tesseth, or tesses, &c.

Of the Formation of an English Verb.

Q. What is the Theme of a Verb ?

A. The first word of the Verb it self ; as, love, bear, teach, burn, call, &c.

Q. What is the Formative ?

A. It is that which is used in the Imperfect and Perfect Tenses, and commonly ends in ed ; as, loved, burned, called. Tho' (for better Sound's sake) a great many Verbs now are found and spoke, their Formatives ending in d, t, or n ; as, lov'd, taught, slay'n, for loved, teach'd, slayed.

For the better understanding whereof, First, observe ; That T is often used for ed, when the Theme ends in ce, ch, sh, f, k, p, x, s, se, and th, and sometimes after l, m, n, r, if the Vowel preceeding be short ; as felt, burnt, snuft, washt, vext, for feeled, burned, snuffed, washed, vexed, from feel, burn, &c. But after b, g, v, w, s, z, th, and l, m, n, r, when a long Vowel precedes, d is used ; as, liv'd, smil'd, raz'd &c. from live, &c. But when this long Vowel or Diphthong, is abbreviated in the Formative, then t is used ; as, dealt for dealed, left for leaved, &c.

If d, or t, ends the Theme, the same Letters are commonly retained in the Formative, only sounded shorter ; as, read, dread, sweat, &c. Tho' many of these admit of a regular Formation ; as placed, fished, &c.

Secondly, others there are that make their Formatives in n ; as, been, tak'n, slay'n, &c. And also there are others whose Formative ends in en ; as, chosen, broken, beaten, &c. out of a common and irregular Contraction, especially in some of our English Counties, they chusing rather to say written, bitten, &c. than writ, bit, &c. so sow'n for sow'd, shew'n, for shew'd, &c.

Thirdly, There are others that observe an Irregularity both in Imperfect and Perfect Tenses, particularly these following, viz. Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, sling ring, spring, drink, sink, shrink, stink, hang, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind, &c. These make won, spun, &c. And some make their Imperfect by changing their last Vowel into a ; as, began, sang &c.

And

And there are some others of them that add *en*, to their Formative; as, *stricken*, or *strucken*, *drunken*, &c.

Fight, *teach*, *reach*, *seek*, *catch*, *buy*, *bring*, *think*, *make*, *fought*, *taught*, &c. Also *work* makes *wrought*

Take, *shake*, *wake*, *stand*, *break*, *speak*, *bear*, *shear*, *swear*, *weave*, *cleave*, *strive*, *drive*, *shine*, *rise*, *smite*, *write*, *ride*, *get*, &c. make their Imperfect *took*, *shook*, &c. And their Participle Passive, *taken*, *shaken*, &c. So *give*, *bid*, *sit*, form their Imperfect *gave*, *bad*, *sat*, and their Passive Participle *given*, *bid'en*, *set*.

Draw, *know*, *grow*, &c. make their Imperfect *drew*, *knew*, &c. and their Passive Participle *drawn*, &c.

Q. Since there is such variety, How may I certainly find out the Formative of any Verb?

A. By setting before it *have*, *had*, or any Passive Auxiliary, for they always compel (as I may say) a regular Formative to follow it; as, *I have*, *had*, *loved*; Or thus, *I am*, *thou art*, *he is loved*, &c.

Of the Declining or Forming of an English Verb Actively and Passively, in all its Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

The Indicative Mood Active Voice.

Q. Repeat me every Tense in this Mood, of the Verb, Love.

The Present Tense

<i>A.</i> Singular.	Plural.
I love, or do love.	We love, or do love.
Thou lovest, or dost love.	Ye love, or do love.
He loveth, or doth love.	They love, or do love.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I loved, or did love.	We loved, or did love.
Thou lovedst, or didst love.	Ye loved, or did loved.
He loved, or did love.	They loved, or did love.

The Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I have loved.	We have loved.
Thou hast loved.	Ye have loved.
He hath loved.	They have loved,

The

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I had loved.	We had loved.
Thou hadst loved.	Ye had loved.
He had loved.	They had loved.

The Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I shall, or will love.	We shall, or will love.
Thou shalt, or wilt love.	Ye shall, or will love.
He shall, or will love.	They shall, or will love.

The Preter Future.

Singular.	Plural.
I shall have loved.	We shall have loved.
Thou shalt have loved.	Ye shall have loved.
He shall have loved.	They shall have loved.

Q. Since both shall and will, do certainly shew the verb they precede to be future, pray when must I use shall, and when will?

A. When any thing is indifferently, or questionably foretold by the Person himself, that is, in the first Person, then shall is used; but when a thing is absolutely promised, or threatned, then will is used; and on the contrary in the second and third Persons.

Q. Which is the Imperative Mood of Love?

<i>A.</i> Singular.	Plural.
Love thou.	Let us love.
Let him love.	Love ye.
	Let them Love.

Note, This Mood is by some call'd the Second Future, it denoting somewhat to be done hereafter.

Q. Which is the Potential Mood?

The Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I may, or can love.	We may or can love.
Thou mayst or canst love.	Ye may, or can love.
He may, or can love.	They may, or can love.

*An English Accidence.**The Imperfect.*

Singular.	Plural.
I might love.	We might love.
Thou might'st love.	Ye might love.
He might love.	They might love.

The Perfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I might have loved.	We might have loved.
Thou might'st have loved.	Ye might have loved.
He might have loved.	They might have loved.

The other Tenses of this Mood are the same with the Indicative.

Q. How form you the Infinitive Mood?

A. The Present to love.

The Perfect and Pluperfect to have, or had loved.

The Future, will, about, or likely to love.

Q. How do you decline this Verb Substantive, am?

A. The Indicative Mood.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
I am.	We are.	I was.	We were.
Thou art.	Ye are.	Thou wast.	Ye were.
He is.	They are.	He was.	They were.

<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
I have been.	We have been.	I had been.	We had been.
Thou hast been.	Ye have been.	Thou had'st been.	Ye had been.
He hath been.	They have been.	He had been.	They had been.

The Future.

Singular.	Plural.
I shall, or will be.	We shall, or will be.
Thou shalt, or wilt be.	Ye shall, or will be.
He shall, or will be.	They shall, or will be.

The Preter Future.

Singular.	Plural.
I shall have been.	We shall have been.
Thou shalt have been.	Ye shall have been.
He shall have been.	They shall have been.

The

The Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
Be thou.	Let us be.
Let him be.	Be ye.
	Let them be.

The Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I may, or can be.	We may, or can be.
Thou mayst or canst be.	Ye may or can be.
He may or can be.	They may, or can be.

The Imperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I might be.	We might be.
Thou might'st be.	Ye might be.
He might be.	They might be.

The Perfect

Singular.	Plural.
I might have been.	We might have been.
Thou might'st have been.	Ye might have been.
He might have been.	They might have been.

The Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense, *To be.*
 The Perfect, and Pluperfect, *To have or had been.*
 The Future, *To be hereafter.*

Q. Which is the Passive Voice of this Verb, Love?

A. The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I am loved.	We are loved
Thou art loved.	Ye are loved.
He is loved.	They are loved.

The Imperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I was loved,	We were loved.
Thou wast loved.	Ye were loved.
He was loved.	They were loved.

The

The Perfect.

Singular.
I have been loved.
Thou hast been loved.
He hath been loved.

Plural.
We have been loved.
Ye have been loved.
They have been loved.

The Pluperfect.

Singular.
I had been loved.
Thou hadst been loved.
He had been loved.

Plural.
We had been loved.
Ye had been loved:
They had been loved.

The Future.

Singular.
I shall, or will be loved.
Thou shalt or wilt be loved.
He shall, or will be loved.

Plural.
We shall, or will be loved.
Ye shall, or will be loved.
They shall, or will be loved.

The Preter Future.

Singular.
I shall have been loved.
Thou shalt have been loved:
He shall have been loved.

Plural.
We shall have been loved.
Ye shall have been 'oved.
They shall have been loved.

The Imperative.

Singular.
Be thou loved.
Let him be loved,

Plural.
Let us be loved.
Be ye loved.
Let them be loved.

The Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Singular.
I may, or can be loved.
Thou mayst, or canst be loved.
He may, or can be loved.

Plural.
We may, or can be loved.
Ye may or can be loved.
They may, or can be loved:

The Imperfect Tense.

Singular.
I might be loved.
Thou might'st be loved.
He might be loved.

Plural.
We might be loved.
Ye might be loved.
They might be loved.

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I might have been loved.	We might have been loved.
Thou might'st have been loved.	Ye might have been loved.
He might have been loved.	They might have been loved.

The other Tenses, as the Indicative.

The Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense, *To be loved.*

Perfect and Pluperfect, *To have, or had been loved.*

Future, *Will, would, shall, or must be loved.*

So that 'tis Observable, the Passive Voice is only the Formation of the Verb Substantive, *Am*, before the Formative of the Verb; which Formative is Invariable, through each Mood and Tense, Passive, and therefore the Verb *Am*, was declined before this Passive Voice.

Of an Impersonal Verb.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonal?

A. It is such a Verb that is used only in the third Person Singular.

Q. How is a Verb Impersonal known?

A. By its having no Nominative Case preceding; also by *it*, or *there*, which generally goes before it; as, *it Delighteth, it Behoveth, &c.*

Q. But since all things done must proceed from some Agent or Doer, is it then consistent with any Verb to be Impersonal?

A. No; But in Impersonals the Nominative is either disguised, or suppressed, and omitted, for one of these Reasons following, *viz.*

1st. When the Verb it self includes its Nominative; as *it Rains*, that is, *the Rain Rains, &c.*

2d. When the Nominative is imply'd in the signification of the Verb; as, *It is said*, i. e. *The People say, &c.*

3d. When the Nominative is obvious from the Scope and meaning of the Sentence; as, *It is not good trusting them on the Bank of the River*; i. e. *That is, The Flock is not safely trusted on the Bank, &c.*

4th. When the Nominative lieth hid in the manner of an Infinitive Verb, Phrase, or whole Sentence; as, *There is an Inclination peculiar to every one*; i. e. *A proper and voluntary Will is a Gift to every one.* And in some of these ways, any Verb may be put sometimes Impersonally.

of

Of the four undeclined parts of Speech, and first, Of an Adverb.

Q. What is an Adverb ?

A. An Adverb is a word undeclined, joyn'd to a Verb, Participle, Adjective, and sometimes to another Adverb, to denote either the Manner, Place, or time of Being, Doing, or Suffering ; as, He that is *every where*, is *no where*. *Soon enough*, if *well enough*.

Q. How doth an English Adverb end ?

A. Most commonly in *ly* ; as, *Justly*, *Boldly*, &c.

Q. How many sorts of Adverbs are there ?

A. Three, *viz.* Modal, Local, and Temporal.

Of Modal Adverbs.

Q. How many ways do Modal Adverbs express themselves ?

A. Two, *viz.* Absolutely and Comparatively.

Q. How Absolutely ?

A. Either by Certainty, Contingence, Negation, Natural Powers, or Habits, Or by some sensible Impressions.

Q. Which express themselves by certainty ?

A. Verily, Truly, and Undoubtedly.

Q. Which by Contingence ?

A. Haply, Perhaps, by Chance, and Peradventure.

Q. Which by Negation ?

A. No, Not, and In no wise.

Q. Which express themselves by Natural Powers or Habits ?

A. Wisely, Liberally, Justly, &c.

Q. And which by sensible Impressions ?

A. Brightly, Nastily, Bitterly, Loudly, Smoothly, &c.

Q. How do Modal Verbs express themselves Comparatively ?

A. Either by Excess, Defect, Likeness, or Equality, or by Unlikeness, or Inequality.

Q. Which are they that do it by Excess ?

A. Very exceedingly, too Much, More, Most, &c.

Q. Which by Defect ?

A. Almost, Well-nigh, Near, Little, Less, Least.

Q. Which by Likeness, Equality ?

A. So, In like manner, Alike, As it were.

Q. And which by Unlikeness, or Inequality ?

A. Otherwise, Differently, Far otherwise.

Of local Adverbs.

Q. What do Local Adverbs denote ?

A. Local Adverbs denote, either Presence in a Place, Motion from

from a Place, and towards a Place, the way to a Place; or the term or end of Motion.

Q. Which denote Presence in a Place?

A. Such as answer to these Questions, Where? and with whom?

Which answer to the first question Where?

A. These, viz. Here, There, Elsewhere, Every where, Nowhere, Above, Below, Within, and Without.

Q. Which respond to the other Question, With whom?

A. These, viz. Together, At once, Apart, Severally, &c.

Q. Which denote Motion from a Place?

A. Those that answer to this Question, Whence? as, Hence, Thence, In another Place.

Q. Which denote Motion towards a Place?

A. Those that answer to this Question, Whitherwards, or, Where-away? as, Hitherward, Thitherward, Here-away, Yonder-away, Toward every side, Upward, Down-ward, Toward the Right-Hand, and toward the Left.

Q. Which denote the way to a Place?

A. Those that answer to this Question, Which way? as, This way, That way, Another way.

Q. And which denote the Term, or End of Motion?

A. Those that answer to this Question, Whither, as, Hither, Thither, In another Place, Hither, or to this Place, and no farther?

Of Temporal Adverbs.

Q. How do Temporal Adverbs express themselves?

A. Three ways; viz. 1st. By being in time; 2d. By Duration or Continuance; and 3d. By Vicissitude, or Repetition.

Q. Which denote Being in Time?

A. Such as answer to this Question, When? and that 1st. In respect of Time present; as, Now, to day, &c. 2. In respect of time past; as, Before, Yesterday, long since, heretofore, in time past, three days ago, &c. Some time ago; and 3d. In respect of the time to come; as, to morrow, not yet, by and by, after, henceforward, some time or other.

Q. What Adverbs denote Duration, or Continuance?

A. Such as answer to this Question, How long, as, A long while, Slowly, Quickly, Presently, Shortly, Hitherto, or to this Time.

Q. Which imply Vicissitude, or Repetition?

A. Such as answer to this Query, How often? as, Often, Frequently, Again and again, Sometimes, Seldom, Rarely, Daily, Hourly, every Moment, Yearly, Once Twice, Thrice, Ten times, a Hundred Times, and by turns, Alternately, every Year, Weekly, Monthly.

Q. What sort of Adverbs are those that form Comparison?

A. Such as are derived from compared Adjectives; as, Hardly, more Hardly, very Hardly, &c.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A Conjunction is an Undeclin'd part of Speech, used in joyn'ing Words and Sentences together; so, as to shew what Relation one notion hath to another.

Q. How may the Relation of one Sentence to another be joyn'd?

A. By Consistence, Dependence, or Repugnance.

Q. What Conjunctions connect by Consistence?

A. Copulatives, and Concessives.

Q. Which are Copulatives?

A. And, Also, Both, and So as.

Q. Which are Concessives?

A. Although, Albeit, and at least.

Q. What Conjunctions connect by Dependence?

A. Casu'als, Conditionals, and Illatives.

Q. Which are Casu'als?

A. For, and Because.

Q. Which are Conditionals?

A. If and, So that.

Q. Which are Illatives?

A. Therefore, and Then.

Q. What Conjunctions express the Repugnance of Notions?

A. Disjunctives; as, Either, Neither, or else Exceptives, But, Except, Unless, Yet, or Without.

Of a Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A Preposition is a Word set before others, especially Nouns to govern them, and thereby to distinguish the Production, Motion, or Situation of Thing.

Q. In the Production of things, What do Prepositions denote?

A. They denote,

1. *The Efficient (By)*

2. *The Matter, (Of.)*

3. *The Instrument, (With.)*

4. *The Idea or Pattern, (According to.)*

5. *The Effect, or Subject, (About, Of, or Concerning.)*

6. *The End, By this Preposition, (For.)*

Q. What do they denote in the Motion of Things?

A. They denote, 1. The Initial Term, or Beginning, (From, Out of.)

2. *The*

2. *The Progress, or Continuation of a thing,* (Direct, Towards, On the other side, Through, Round about, Aside, Beside.)
3. *The final End, or Term of a Thing,* (To, Into.)
4. *The stopping short,* (Hither, On this side.)
5. *Overgoing,* (Beyond.)
6. *The Return* (Back, or Back again.)
7. *Q. What do they denote in the Situation of Things?*
 - A. 1. *Presence,* (At, In, Within.)
 2. *Nearness,* (Before, Nigh, Near, in View, at Hand.)
 3. *Distance,* (Far off, Without.)
 4. *Interposition,* (Between.)
 5. *Immerision.* (Up to)
 6. *Order,* (Before, After, Above, Beneath, Upon, Under, Over.)
 7. *Society, or Concomitance,* (With.)
 8. *Solitude,* (Without, Privity, or in Private.)

Of an Interjection.

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. It is a Word that expresseth some sudden Passion of the Mind.

Q. How?

- A. Merrily, or Joyfully, by *Ha, ha, he.*
2. Wondrously, by *O, Lo, Behold, O strange.*
3. Lovingly, by *Well-done, Of all Love.*
4. Scornfully, by *Fie, Out upon't.*
5. Hatefully, by *Wo, Be gone.*
6. Sorrowfully, by *Ho, Lafs, Well-a-day, O Sad.*

Some Practical Questions, shewing how to use the Foregoing Accidence.

In any Sentence, Ask.

What such a Word signifieth?

Of what part of Speech it is?

Whether the Word be Simple or Compound?

If a Compound; Of what it's Compounded?

Also, whether it be a Primitive, or Derivative?

If a Derivative; Of what its derived?

If the Word be a Substantive; Ask,

How it's Declin'd? Also, whether it be Proper, or Common?

Also of what Case, Gender, and Number it is? And how he knows it to be so?

If an Adjective; Ask,

Whether it be Comparable, or Incomparable?

If Comparable; how it is Compared? Also, Ask, what Substantive

stantive it hath? And how it agrees therewith?

If the Word be a Pronoun; Ask,

Whether it be a Demonstrative, Possessive, Relative, or Interrogative? And how he knows?

Of what Person, Case, Gender, and Number it is?

And how he knows?

If a Verb; Ask, Of what kind it is? and whether Personal, or Impersonal? And how he knows?

Ask also, Of what Mood, Tense, Number, and Person it is? And how he knows?

Whether the Verb be expressed in its Theme, or Formative? If in its Theme, What is its Formative? If in the Formative, What is its Theme?

If the Word be a Participle; Ask, Whether it be Active, or Passive? And how he knows? (its other Queries, see Adjective.)

If the Word be an Adverb? Ask, Whether it be Modal, Local, or Temporal? If Modal, Of what sort? If Local, Of what sort? If Temporal, Of what sort? And of what Word the Adverb depends.

If the word be a Conjunction; Ask, Of what sort, Whether Copulative, Concessive, Casual, Conditional, Illative, Disjunctive, or Exceptive? And of what Words, or Sentences it joyns?

If the Word be a Preposition? Ask, Of what sort, and what Word it Governs?

But if the Word be an Interjection; Then ask how he knows it to be such? And of what sort it is?



GOOD

I

Good Manners
FOR
SCHOOLS:
OR,
QUIMIH
Done into *ENGLISH* Verse.

By R. F. School-Master in *LONDON*.

*Here LILLY to his Scholars doth relate,
What Things they ought to Love, what Things to Hate.*

Come CHILD that art to Learn inclin'd,
Imprint these Sayings in thy Mind.
Rise early, and put Sleep away,
Then go to th' Church and humbly Pray.
But first, thy Hands and Face wash fair,
Make neat thy Cloaths and comb thy Hair.
Fly Sloth when School-time calls away,
Make not at all excess of Stay.
Salute *Me* when thou dost *Me* see,
And all thy Fellows orderly.
Sit where I place thee, and there stay,
Except I bid thee go away.
And as more Learning one doth get,
In higher Seat he shall be set.
Books, Pen-knife, Paper, Ink and Quill,
Have ready for thy Study still.
If ought I Dictate or Allot,
Write it without a Fault or Blot.

To

To Papers loose do not commit,
 Such things as are for Books more fit.
 Consider and revolve thy Task,
 If ought thou doubt, thy Fellows ask.
 Who doubts and asks, my words retains,
 But he that doubts not, nothing gains.
 Learn Child, do not forget, I pray,
 Lest guilty Mind thy Sloth bewray.
 And mind *Me*, for to Teach 'tis vain,
 If thou my words do not retain.
 There's nought so hard, but Pains make yield :
 Take Pains, and thou hast won the Field ;
 For as the Earth no Fruit doth bring
 Without a constant Husbanding,
 So he that doth not use his Wit,
 Loseth his Time and Use of it.
 A Rule in Talk observ'd must be,
 Lest naughty Pratling trouble *Me*.
 Speak low when thou thy Book dost ply,
 But when thou say'st, speak out, and high.
 Say all by Heart ; and lest thou look
 In saying, throw aside thy Book :
 And let none prompt him that's to say.
 Which to a Child works much Decay.
 If ought I ask, such Answer frame,
 As thou thereby may'st merit Fame.
 No Praise in speaking fast or slow,
 The Mean's a Virtue good to know.
 Still speaking *Latin*, use a Phrase.
 Shun Barb'rous Words, as Rocks i'th' Seas.
 Thy Fellows teach that ask thee still,
 And draw the Ign'rant to my Will.
 He that th' Unlearned oft doth teach,
 Tho' Dull, the Learned'st may out-reach ;
 But Blockish Teachers follow not,
 Which are to Eloquence a Spot.
 Of whom there's none so Fond and Rude,
 But th' Mob him Learned doth conclude.
 If Grammar Rules thou fain would'st know,
 And make thy Language sweetly flow,
 Read Works of *Ancients* in Esteem,
 And *Authors* such as Scholars deem.
Virgil and *Terence* thee invite,
 And *Tully's* Works do much delight.

Who learns not these, mere Dreams doth see,
 And strives in *Cimbrian* shades to be.
 There are (that Virtue mind not) Boys,
 Who love to spend their Time in Toys.
 Some to disturb their Fellows, sport
 With Hands or Feet in foolish sort.
 There's one that's Boasting of his Stock,
 Others Descents doth rudely Mock.
 Such prating Boys do not regard,
 Left for thy Deeds I thee reward.
 Buy not, nor Sell, nor Give nor Take;
 By others Loss, no Profit make.
 Shun Money, which hath Men defil'd,
 Only what's Pure becomes a Child.
 Clamours, Jest, Lies, Thefts, Laughters, Jars,
 Avoid, and Instruments of Wars.
 To no foul words inure thy Breath;
 Thy Tongue's the Gate of Life and Death.
 Think it a Crime worthy of Blame,
 To Curse or Swear by *God's Great Name*.
 All Things, and first, thy Books look to,
 Bear them as thou dost come and go.
 Shun any thing that may cause Sin,
 And what thou may'st displease *Me* in.

*What Boy so ever will not mark and heed
 These Precepts, is an Idiot indeed.*

St. Ann's Westminster,
 Nov. 1. 1703.

R. FOORD.

To

To the Author of the BOOK Intituled, The English School Reform'd.

Ingenious S I R,

THis *Book* attests your Love and Zeal are true,
Both for your Language and your Country too :
Pity it is, your well-consider'd Rules,
Are not a Pattern for our English Schools.

Those Learned Youths that your *Lycaum* fill,
Are Arguments of your successful Skill.
Go on, *Kind Sir*, with Vigour in your Station,
So that your *Tyroes* may adorn our Nation :
For of such Hopes *You* the Foundation lay,
And are the *Morning* of their Glorious *Day*.

B. S. A. B.



FINIS.